

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## RIDICULOUS IMMIGRATION POLICY

WHEREIN LIES THE ADVANTAGE OF MAINTAINING AN EXPENSIVE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM TO BRING SETTLERS TO THE FARM LANDS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, AND THEN PERMIT THEM TO BE EXPLOITED AND PLUNDERED UNTIL, IN SELF-DEFENCE, THEY ARE FORCED TO LEAVE THE FARM? HOW LONG WILL THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND THE TARIFF BARONS PURSUE THEIR OSTRICH POLICY, WHILE THE HOME-STEADERS ON THE PRAIRIES STRUGGLE FOR A BARE EXISTENCE? ONE PROSPEROUS FARM HOME IS OF MORE VALUE TO THE COUNTRY THAN ANY FIVE IMMIGRANTS, AND COSTS LESS. WHY NOT ENCOURAGE THEM?

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FEBRUARY 25, 1914

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CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA.



# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

## NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. (7%) per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 28th of February, 1914, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd of March, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th of February, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Toronto, January 14, 1914.

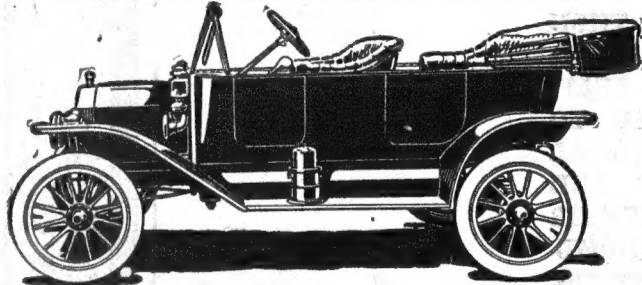


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Get particulars from Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Ford, Ont

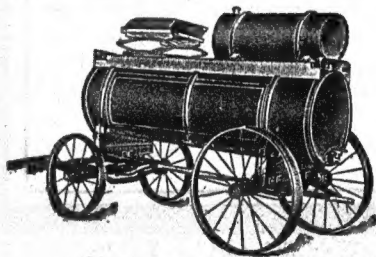


NO MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS  
WE PAY THE FREIGHT



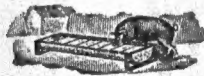
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A Money Back  
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HALBRITE, SASK.

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# "BAW" PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
EditorJOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

## General Advertising Rates

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16 cents per line. No discount  
for time or space.

	Each Insertion
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Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

## CLASSIFIED RATE

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

## The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



# GOPHERCIDE

## Certainly does "get" Gophers

Gophercide is different from any other gopher poison ever offered—and better! Its three great advantages are:

It is easy to prepare.

Gophers eat it greedily.

It is SURE to kill.

GOPHERCIDE is a preparation worked out by our own chemists. It has all strychnine's deadly killing power, without its tell-tale bitter taste or the difficulty of preparing it.

Gophercide is 80 times more soluble than strychnine, so there's no trouble at all in poisoning a batch of grain with it. Besides, Gophercide doesn't stay on the outside, but soaks right into the grain, and stays there even after days of exposure.

The gophers don't notice any taste at all in Gophercide. They eat the grain greedily, where they

wouldn't touch wheat poisoned with ordinary strychnine. And Gophercide "gets" them every time.

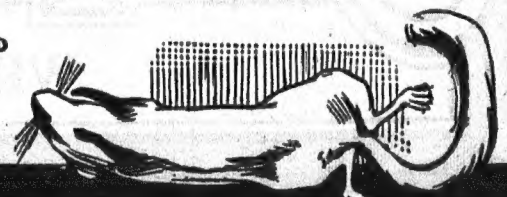
Here is what Mr. Wm. Shears, of Forward, Sask., writes about it:

"Re the 'Gophercide' Poison, I beg to say that I found it to give entire satisfaction and can recommend it as a Poison for the quick dispatch of Gophers."

One 50c. package of Gophercide will kill 350 to 400 gophers—7 or 8 put out of the way for a cent!

Get busy—get a package of Gophercide from your Druggist—try it out—and then tell your neighbors about it.

NATIONAL DRUG AND  
CHEMICAL CO. OF  
CANADA, LIMITED.



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# Canadian Farmers! Do You Want Good Machinery?

If you do, this is what you are looking for—a Tractor that is Guaranteed to stand up to its work and give good service. Built by "MARSHALLS"—a firm of world-wide repute. Every part Fitted, not assembled. Only best materials used and all carefully tested out before selection. The horse power is not over-rated, and we guarantee they will do all that is claimed for them. They are well named:

## The Dreadnoughts of the Prairies

ECONOMICAL  
DURABLE  
RELIABLE

WE ARE NOT OFFERING YOU AN UNTRIED ARTICLE, AND CAN REFER YOU TO A NUMBER OF USERS IN THIS COUNTRY

THE MOTOR IS BUILT UNDER THE BEST ENGINEERING PRACTICE AND WE INVITE YOU TO COMPARE OUR CONSTRUCTION AND BEARING SURFACES AS AGAINST ANY OTHER TRACTOR SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY

WE ARE HERE TO LOOK AFTER YOU AND HAVE SKILLED MECHANICAL ENGINEERS FROM WORKS AT GAINSBORO

NOT IN ANY COMBINE



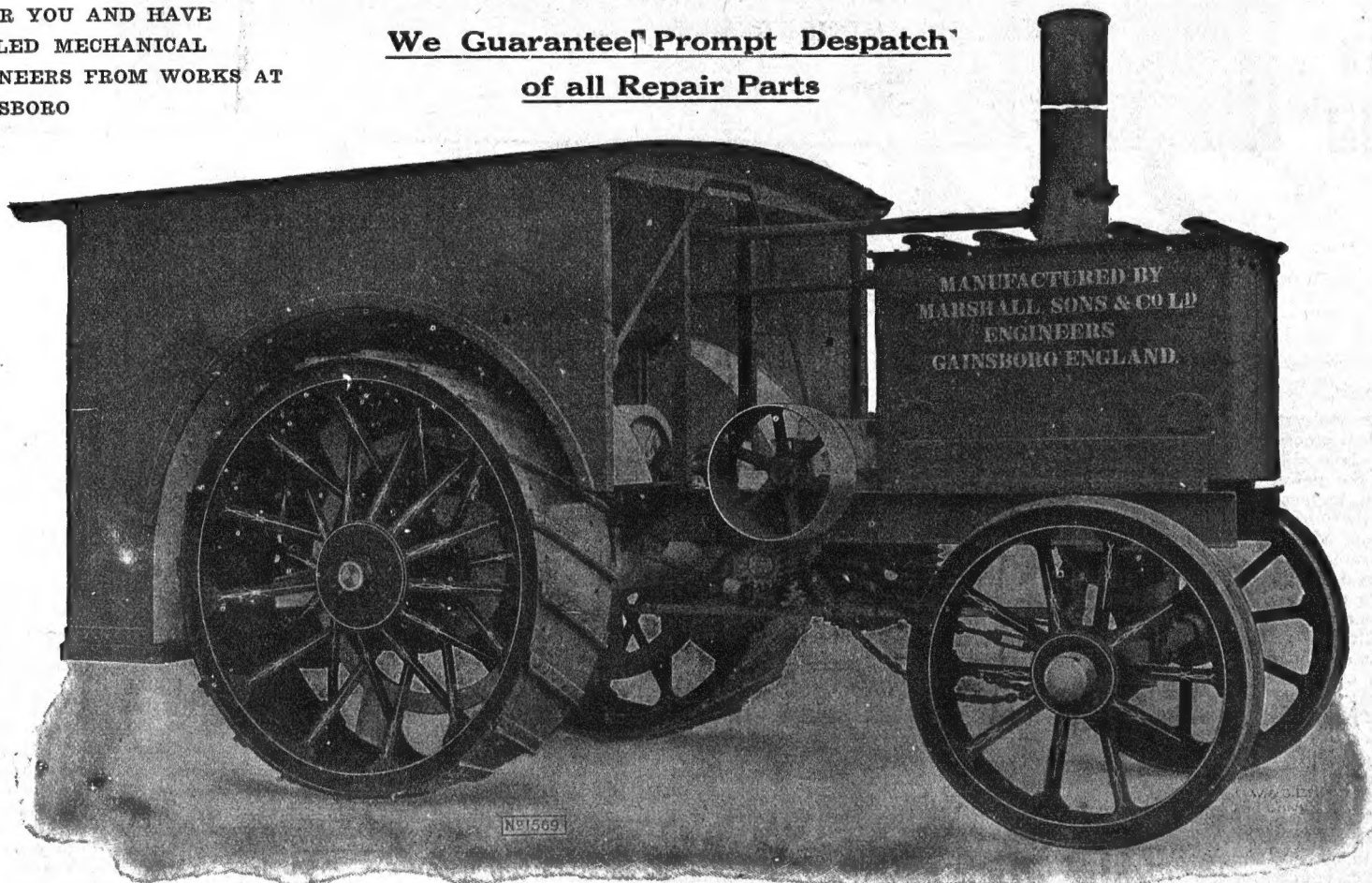
EVERY ENGINE IS THOROUGHLY TESTED BEFORE LEAVING THE WORKS AND WE GUARANTEE ITS EFFICIENCY

WE HAVE THEM RIGHT HERE WAITING FOR YOU. COME AND CHOOSE YOUR SIZE

"MARSHALL'S" NAME STANDS FOR QUALITY ALL OVER THE WORLD

WE HAVE A FULL STOCK OF SPARES ON HAND AND THERE WILL BE NO DELAY IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

We Guarantee Prompt Despatch  
of all Repair Parts



Two Sizes in Stock : 16 Draw-Bar H.P., 30-35 Brake H.P.; 32 Draw-Bar H.P., 60-70 Brake H.P.

The "Marshall" Works at Gainsboro, Eng., were established in 1848, and now employ over 5,000 men. Works cover 40 acres and they have produced about 155,000 Engines, Boilers, Threshing Machines, etc. Call and see our New Factory at Saskatoon, site 500x130 ft.

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**MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (CANADA) LTD., Engineers, Saskatoon, Sask.**

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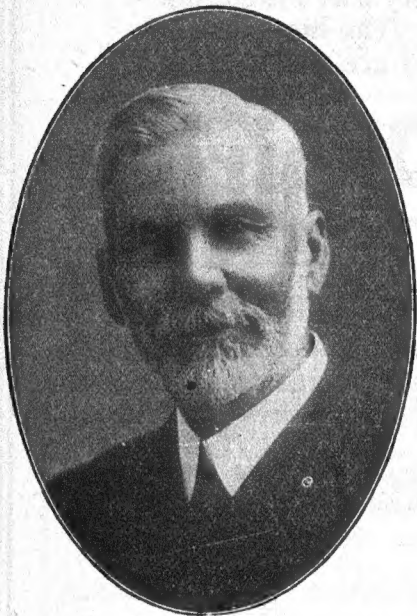
FACTORY: ELEVENTH STREET WEST

P.O. Box 1564



# We will put Soil Culture under a New Dispensation

**METAPHORICALLY, we will place Dynamite under the Bad Farming, and Break up the Under and Upper Crust, and Destroy the Weeds**

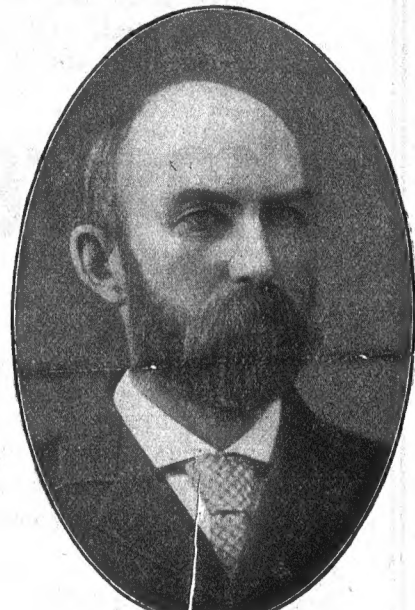


G. L. DODDS



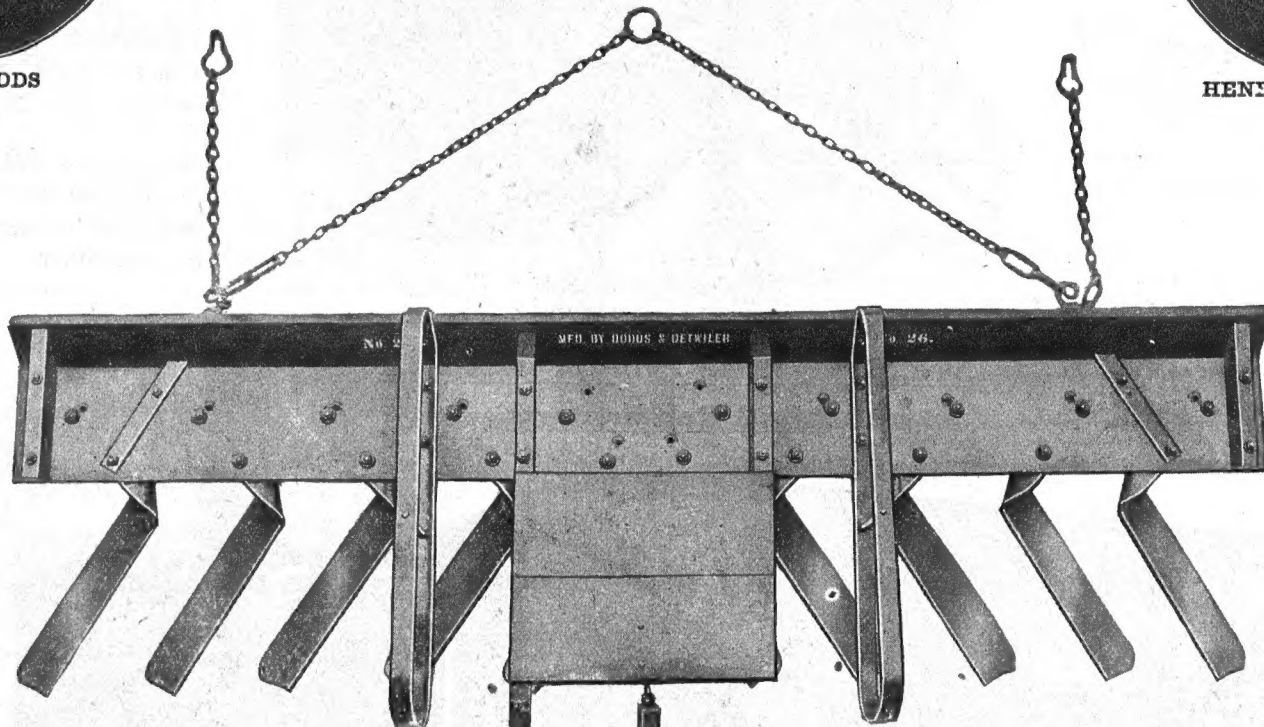
## A LARGE UNDERTAKING!

"Some Contract" "A Great Contribution to Agriculture" "Eureka! We have found it!"



HENRY DETWILER

**1914  
Model**



**1914  
Model**

The Hungarian system of milling hard wheat, known as the patent process, roller process, etc., revolutionized the whole milling system in our day, greatly reducing the power required to grind the wheat into flour, increasing the capacity of the mills, doubling the profits on the output, and making the New School Millmen prosperous, and putting the old Buhr-millstones out of business.

The Dodds & Detwiler new system of soil culture will do for the farmer what the Hungarian system did for the miller: viz., reduce the power required on surface cultivation, increase the yield per acre, make a saving in cost of cutting, twine and transportation, eliminate any tramp weed (wild oats, sow and Canada thistle) and reclaim the land to such a condition that it will produce seed clean enough for the sower, bread for man, and fodder for the beast, with a splendid margin of profit.

The farmer's cultivated land is his first National Bank and we only ask that the plowing be well done. Many fields are being mined too often in the first four inches of the surface; there are two other farms underneath that have more gold and silver in them.

Double up your teams and put one man after eight horses and as many bottoms as they can haul seven inches deep. If you have mules and an Avery lift, any boy can pull the cord at the end and the mules will plow themselves when the plows are set. Or better still, do the plowing with a tractor and operate it 20 hours per day with one man, as Mr. John Kennedy does at Gordon Siding, where the Dodds & Detwiler Cyclone Weed Destroyer demonstrated

on a 60-acre crop. The are able to or an auto-tractor will give out the power are bred in many of not possess and the eat hay and oats in ask is that the plowing have the weapons to new beginner only re-Dodds & Detwiler Cy-The Cyclone will work with one-half the power and in one-half the number of times over the ground that a disk will and leave a splendid seed-bed, put the sod in a condition to rot, and when it is plowed again there will be only a trace of decomposed vegetable matter. Breaking should be done about three and a half or four inches deep. This means that a crop can be grown on the first plot broken and the latter breaking can be made ready for the next season's crop without back-setting—Certainly a great advantage over the old system. But of what avail is the strength and capacity of man when his weapons are useless? The Dodds & Detwiler Cyclone Weed Destroyer is armed with spring steel blades with more scientific principles incorporated in them than in any other cultivator that has ever been invented to the present day. Have shanks at about the same angle as the handle of a razor, blades 24 inches of cutting surface with

field for the 1914 young men who use a motorcycle mobile will operate and the tractor that horses that the districts do tractor does not winter. All we be well done—we do the rest. The quires a plow, a clone and a seeder. downnewbreaking

about the same dip at which a razor is held while a man is shaving himself; the cutting edges are nearly as sharp and there are 24 feet of such blades on a 12-foot Cyclone. That means that the soil is worked over twice when the machine covers the land once.

The slicing of the sod, the leveling of the land, and mulching not too fine, go on at the same time—the sliced till running up and breaking over the back of the blades and disintegrating into small cubes. The Cyclone is a leveler and packer, as well as a weeder.

For stubble plowed land use the packer immediately after plowing. If you do not possess a packer then use the Cyclone up to the time of seeding and again we say plow deep and turn down all stubble and other trash and do it before the weeds go to seed. Weeds are like bank robbers, they steal the moisture from the growing grain.

The Cyclone is not intended to work in four inches of surface mixed up trash, and the man who works his land four inches back and forward or up and down will not need a Cyclone—he will not be long on the land with the present regime of weeds. The weeds are here and what are you going to do about them? If you will do the plowing we are with you, and have the weapons to till the soil and destroy the weeds. Think of the Dodds & Detwiler Cyclone.

We sell on the T. Eaton Co.'s plan—cheap and for cash—cutting out the middleman's profit and the time price.

Write for description of the Prof. Shaw improved reversible mulching harrow, for soil tillage after the grain is up.

This is what Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, Vice-President of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, has to say of the Cyclone Weeder:

"Having plowed my summerfallow, comprising approximately 60 acres, early in July, which was practically covered with sow thistle, Canada thistle and other noxious weeds, I have gone over it for the third time, just lately with the Cyclone Weeder, and when going over it the last time apparently no sow thistle or Canada thistle was in sight. Moreover, the moisture was in the fallow land. I find that this weeder is much easier on horses, and I believe that when the ground is in proper shape two horses will cover just as much ground as four horses will with any other cultivator that I have ever seen. I am satisfied that it will do good work and work well wherever any other cultivator will work."

**DODDS & DETWILER, c.o. THE LELAND HOTEL, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Factory: Corner of Tecumseh and Ross, Arlington Car, William Ave. West



# Delays Are Dangerous

Doing a deed is like sowing a seed: if not done at just the right time it will be forever out of season.

## Do you want a Better Price for your Wheat?

Have you been reading about the new American tariff and its effect upon you as a farmer? Do you know that the farmers of the West have been losing \$50,000 to \$70,000 every twenty-four hours through being barred from the Southern market? According to reports from Ottawa there is not much hope for free wheat or any other tariff relief unless the farmers themselves take steps to enforce their demands. Now is the time to show the Special Interests who think we are just fooling that we are in deadly earnest. Never did an opportunity to render such great service confront you as confronts you today. It is a well-known fact that

what may be done at any time will be done at no time. Delays are dangerous. A conductor's watch is behind time—and a terrible railway collision occurs. It is, therefore, up to every Western farmer to act now and quickly.

Help us to bring pressure to bear on the Special Interests by widening the influence of The Guide.

Every obstacle placed in the way of the farmers' movement only adds to our determination to succeed.

Get us as many new readers as possible. We also need your co-operation by sending in your renewal today. Nothing worries the Tariff Barons more than to see our circulation increasing month by month.

## The Guide For Three Years \$1.50

Those who have already renewed may take advantage of this offer also. Subscriptions will be extended from the date they are due to expire

## Unique Clubbing Offers

### Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer

The Weekly Free Press is a splendid paper and its success proves that it is appreciated. A weekly newspaper with all the features of a metropolitan daily—Canadian and Foreign News, Colored Comic, Magazine, Ladies' Home, Farm and Stock Raisers' sections; and a special exclusive feature, Broomhall's Grain Markets direct from Liverpool.

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

### The Western Home Monthly

The Western Home Monthly is Western Canada's leading Household Magazine. An ideal paper for the farm. Everything of interest to all is portrayed in its columns. Explorers in far away lands, scientists working quietly in famous laboratories, authors of wide repute everywhere, are preparing a wealth of material, ensuring a very high standard for the journal.

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

### Nor'-West Farmer

The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published in Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

### The Farmers' Tribune, Winnipeg

The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by, The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. Thoroughly up-to-date in all departments.

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

### Bargain Rates

Grain Growers' Guide	}	\$1.25 for one year
Weekly Free Press		
Grain Growers' Guide	}	\$1.25 for one year
Nor'-West Farmer		
Grain Growers' Guide	}	\$1.25 for one year
Western Home Monthly		
Grain Growers' Guide	}	\$1.25 for one year
Weekly Farmers' Tribune		

CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find \$1.50 for which please send me The Grain Growers' Guide for Three Years.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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## Lumber, Shingles and Mill Work

We are now selling lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors, etc., direct to the consumer in car lots at from 20 to 50 per cent. below retail prices for the same quality of stock. We also mail free on request our lumber price list and illustrated catalog of houses and barns. If you are going to build and require a car or more of lumber, and need the advice of a practical man in making up your order, advise us when you are ready to place your order and we will have one of our travellers call and give his services, free of charge.

References:  
Bank of Nova  
Scotia, Vancouver  
B.C., or  
Any Commercial  
Agency

**M. M. Harrell Lumber Company**  
714-715 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C.

## Put a Waterbury SANITARY CLOSET In Your Home

The Waterbury Sanitary Chemical Closet is designed for homes not supplied with running water or a sewer system. It can be installed in a special room in the basement, or in a screened space in a bedroom, and is guaranteed to be absolutely sanitary and odorless.

Built of Steel  
A Perfect Seal  
Need Little  
Attention  
Handsome in  
Appearance



The  
Waterbury  
Chemical  
Closet  
Will Last a  
Lifetime

By having the Waterbury Chemical Closet in your home you remove all the dangers, the filth, the discomforts and the inconvenience of the out-door privy.

**Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co. Ltd.**  
REGINA :: SASK.

## Smut Causes a loss of \$15,000,000 Yearly to Canadian Farmers

J. H. GRISDALE, Director Experimental Farms, in a letter to the Minister of Agriculture, stated that the loss caused by Smut in both lessened yields and lowered grades of grain to Canadian farmers yearly is not exaggerated in the least when estimated at \$15,000,000.

Central Experimental Farm Bulletin, No. 73, reads as follows:

Page 19—For treatment of wheat, formaldehyde is nowadays preferred, being easier to prepare and not injurious to livestock.

Page 33—Oat Smut—The Bluestone treatment has not been found efficient, whereas Formaldehyde possesses penetrative action and its application has controlled smut very satisfactorily.

Page 45—In most cases Formaldehyde treatment is preferable. Bluestone treatment is recommended more or less as a substitute, being more troublesome to apply and more liable to cause injury.

# FORMACIDE

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

**40% FORMALDEHYDE BY WEIGHT**  
CLOUDINESS DOES NOT IMPAIR CONTENTS

To Destroy Smut of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax Wilt

FORMALDEHYDE Kills Smut—FORMACIDE is the Strongest and Purest Formaldehyde made in Canada. FORMACIDE is the Guaranteed Formaldehyde—40 per cent. by Weight. You get the best Formaldehyde when you buy FORMACIDE. FORMACIDE is bottled and sealed by the makers.

Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

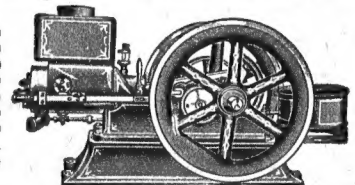
## The Waterloo Boy Price List

For Cash with Order

1 1/4 H.P. AIR COOLED ENGINE	\$38.40
1 1/4 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$39.20
2 1/4 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$56.80
4 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$104.00
6 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$148.00
8 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$209.60
12 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	\$314.40

Prices quoted are for S 1d Mounted, f.o.b. Winnipeg. These Engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above.

Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed, and save you money every hour it works. Use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel. Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm. Write for catalog.



## Hand, Power or Electric Washing Machine

PRICES—CASH WITH ORDER

HAND MACHINE, With Pulley	\$12.40
POWER MACHINE	\$22.40
ELECTRIC MACHINE	\$55.00

No Wringer furnished to the Hand Machine

Write for Catalog. Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office  
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA

**BURRIDGE COOPER COMPANY LIMITED**  
Winnipeg and Regina

## \$10,000 Reward

Will be paid to the person who recovers the money needlessly expended for new Threshing Machines, when it would have been economy to fix up the old one so it would do more and better work than any new machine.

If you want to know how to do it, put your name and address in space below, cut out and mail to us and we will give you the benefit of our experience.

## The Garden City Feeder Company Limited

DEPT. "E" REGINA, SASK.

Fill In Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Name and P. O. \_\_\_\_\_  
Address here \_\_\_\_\_  
Prov. \_\_\_\_\_





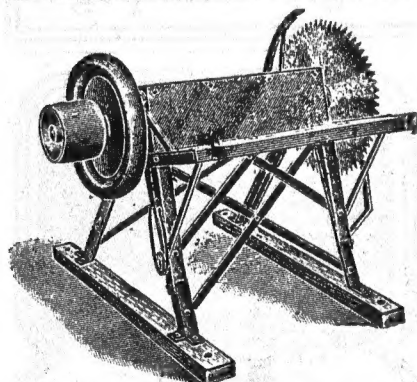
**BUILD YOUR BARN YOURSELF**

Don't pay high priced carpenters to do the work. You can build or remodel your stable yourself if you put in B.T. Steel Stalls and Stanchions. Put in 20 of them in 2 hours without expert help.

**B.T. GALVANIZED STABLE EQUIPMENT**

B.T. Steel Stalls are ten times as easy to install as wood. Durable Fireproof. Nothing to rot or break Galvanized so they last 100 years and always look as good as new.

Write for Free illustrated Book No. 21 telling all the facts. Also ask for valuable book, "How to Build a Dairy Barn," that shows how to lay cement floors and walls, frame an ventilate barn. Gives many plans of modern barns. State if you are going to build or remodel. Address **BEATTY BROS., LTD.** Dept. B 118 WINNIPEG, MAN.



## MACHINERY

Your Gain the Manufacturer's Loss

Having procured a large number of STEEL FRAMES and 24-in. SAWS below cost of production, I am offering them to you at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. These goods are all new and in best of shape.

**Steel Frame and 24-inch Saw for \$26.00**

A larger Saw if requested, at a small additional cost.

ECLIPSE HARROW CARTS at less than the wholesale price. For \$7.00 apiece. You might just as well have the horses draw you on a Cart as have them drag you on the Reins. RACINE ROTARY HARROWS, \$4.00 apiece. Terms: Cash with order or O.O.D. F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Thos. H. Cuddy, 594 Agnes St., Winnipeg  
Warehouse, Cor. Sutherland and Charles Sts.

**BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON**

Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the **Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine.** Bore a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking, rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

**Lisle Mfg. Co.**  
Box 560, Clarinda, Iowa.

## Resolutions at Moose Jaw

The following portion of the report of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention was crowded out of the last issue of The Guide.

### Lake and Ocean Freights

A resolution was brought before the convention asking the federal government to investigate lake and ocean freight rates on grain and flour, and to take the necessary steps to relieve the situation. An amendment was offered striking out all reference to flour and millers. Hon. George Langley supported the amendment. When he was in Scotland last summer, he said, Scotch millers in Glasgow came to him and the other commissioners and stated that Canadian-made flour was being sold in Glasgow at such a low price that the Scotch millers could not compete with it unless they beat down the price of Canadian wheat to the lowest possible figure. Mr. Langley pointed out that Canadian millers were selling their flour cheaper in Great Britain than in Saskatchewan. In Canada they charged a high price because of the protective tariff, and in Great Britain they sold at a low price because they had real competition. Recently the Miller's Association had gone to Ottawa to fight against the farmers getting free wheat, and Mr. Langley said that the Grain Growers, as a protest against this action, should not help the millers get lower freight rates on flour. The amendment was carried.

The convention declared unanimously against any further free grants of land or cash being given to railways.

### Right-of-way Settlement

It was resolved that in the opinion of this convention the Dominion Government should enlarge the powers of the present railway commission, so that they may have the power to appoint an authority to settle all differences regarding right-of-way between private property owners and railways.

On the motion of J. Murray, of Wapella, seconded by James Hunter, of Wolseley, it was resolved that this convention is of the opinion that the provincial government should take steps for the establishment of a co-operative public abattoir and a cold storage plant, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the government.

A number of delegates were prepared to speak in support of this motion, but as the time for the closing of the convention was near, with much business still to be dealt with, speeches were dispensed with. No one was opposed and the resolution carried unanimously.

### Scale Inspections

Resolved that this convention request the Dominion government to amend the Canada Grain Act, and the Weights and Measures Act, so that the inspection and control of all scales in all grain elevators and warehouses in Canada be transferred from the department of inland revenue and placed under the administration of the department of trade and commerce, under the jurisdiction of the board of grain commissioners for Canada.

### Grain Act

Resolved that the Grain Commission be asked to provide for grain tickets showing gross, tare and net weights, thus providing sellers with better means of checking their weights and obviating a lot of suspicion.

### Conservation of Water Power

Resolved that this convention is opposed to the government giving control of the public streams to any private interest for power purposes.

### Spirits for Power

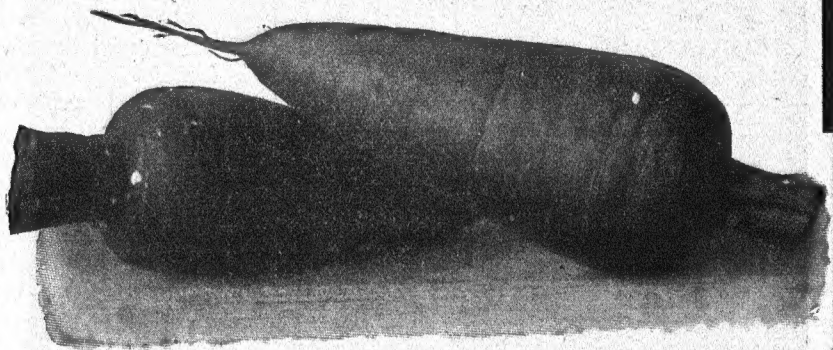
Whereas cheap power is a great necessity in Western development; and whereas the cost of same is being unnecessarily increased; and whereas on our Western farms from time to time quantities of grain damaged by climatic conditions could be advantageously used in the manufacture of spirit for power production; therefore be it resolved that we memorialize the Dominion government to inquire into the feasibility of the manufacture of same.

### Percentage Commission

Whereas the present rule of the commission houses of charging one cent per bushel for selling grain is excessive and

Continued on Page 31

## McKENZIE'S QUALITY BEST FOR SEEDS THE WEST



McKenzie's Garden Gem Carrot

### YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION SEED and LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD ONION SEED

95c PER POUND PER POUND 95c

As per our offer on page 20 of our 1914 Catalogue. A post card will bring it.  
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS . . . . . Oz. 10c, 1/4-lb 30c, 1/2-lb 55c, lb 95c  
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD . . . . . Oz. 10c, 1/4-lb 30c, 1/2-lb 55c, lb 95c

### A RELIABLE GARDEN SELECTION FOR THE WEST

	Pkts.	Oz.	Lb.
BEAN, McKenzie's Golden Wax . . . . .	\$0.05		\$0.25
BEEF, Flat Egyptian . . . . .	.05	\$0.20	1.50
BEEF, Early Blood Turnip . . . . .	.05	.20	1.50
BEEF, Covent Garden . . . . .	.05	.10	1.35
BEEF, McKenzie's Extra Early . . . . .	.05	.25	1.75
CABBAGE, McKenzie's Winningstad . . . . .	.05	.25	
CARROT, McKenzie's Oxheart . . . . .	.05	.25	
CAULIFLOWER, McKenzie's Early Snowcap . . . . .	.25		
CELERY, McKenzie's White Plume . . . . .	.05	.70	
CORN, McKenzie's White Cory . . . . .	.05		.25
CUCUMBER, McKenzie's Long Green . . . . .	.05	.15	1.25
LETTUCE, McKenzie's Prairie Queen . . . . .	.05	.25	
ONION, McKenzie's Yellow Globe . . . . .	.05	.20	1.75
ONION, McKenzie's Red Wethersfield . . . . .	.05	.15	1.50
PEA, McKenzie's Manifold . . . . .	.05		.40
PEA, McKenzie's Prosperity . . . . .	.05		.40
RADISH, McKenzie's Rosy Gem . . . . .	.05	.20	1.00
TOMATO, McKenzie's First of All . . . . .	.10	.35	

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### BALTIC ALFALFA

CANADIAN WEST GROWN SEED SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER SEED

PRICE PER POUND, POSTPAID, \$1.05

### GOLDEN FLAX

PER POUND, POSTPAID . . . . . \$0.30  
FOUR POUNDS . . . . . 1.10  
PER PECK . . . . . 1.40  
HALF BUSHEL . . . . . 2.65  
PER BUSHEL . . . . . 5.00

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A POST CARD WILL BRING OUR CATALOG OF EVERYTHING FOR GARDEN, FIELD AND LAWN. GARDEN SEEDS, GRAINS, GRASSES, CLOVERS, MILLETS. INCUBATORS POULTRY SUPPLIES. GARDEN TOOLS

### A. E. McKENZIE CO. Ltd., Seedsmen

BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

## Cheap Lumber for Farmers

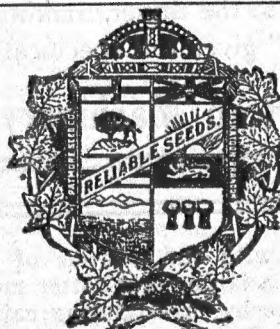
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Are now selling carloads of Coast Lumber to farmers direct from the mill co-operatively, in mixed cars of Dimension, Shiplap and Boards, Finish Lumber, Doors and Windows, Shingle, Lath, Mouldings, etc. We can save you \$150.00 per car and upwards. All lumber guaranteed first quality. Shiplap, all widths, \$21.00 per 1000 square feet, delivered your station. All other lumber equally as cheap. Write for Price List. AGENTS WANTED.



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### To Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations

We are prepared to forward samples, and to give close prices on Brome, Timothy, Western Rye, Fodder Corn, or any other class of Field and Garden Seeds.

Send us a list of your requirements, and mention the number of the organization to which you belong. ESTABLISHED 1883

The Patmore Nursery Co. Ltd., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# The Stewart Sheaf Loader



THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER AT WORK NEAR WINNIPEG

Does the work of five men and two teams, which is a saving of \$20 per day and will save more grain than you will with the pitchers in the field and will keep a 36-60 Separator full in good grain with four stook teams, threshing 2,000 bushels per day

JOHN FROST, Box 273, Moose Jaw Sask.

**A Stewart Sheaf Loader** Does away with Stook Pitchers, Saves your Horses, Loads your Wagons, Reduces Labor Costs, Minimizes Waste of Grain, Holds your Gang Together, and Pays for Itself in one Season.

**Over 1,200 Machines** in use in the three Western Provinces during the past year. EASY TO OPERATE. TO USE IT SPELLS SUCCESS.

Read what our Customers have to say:

"On the whole it was a gigantic success. It does not shell grain one-quarter as much as field pitchers leave on the ground."—W. R. Dobbie, Pincher Creek, Alta.

"I consider the Loader paid for itself in threshing two sections of land."—W. R. Patterson, Indian Head, Sask.

"I run a 36x60 Garr-Scott separator and 25-horse Buffalo engine. I ran 30 days this fall, and averaged 2,250 bushels of wheat per day, with four stook teams. Before I had your loader I had 10 teams and 4 pitchers."—Henry E. Wilson, Eyebrow, Sask.

"I had four stook wagons and it kept our 36x58 Case machine going nicely. I know it saved me from \$25 to \$35 per day for 26 days' threshing."—F. P. Lindberg, Dundurn, Sask.

"It certainly does a clean job and cuts down expenses twenty per cent. on my threshing outfit. It has caused us no delay and is a whirlwind performer in loading flax."—Vandergrift Bros., Vanguard, Sask.

"The Loader I purchased from you two years ago is giving perfect satisfaction. I consider it an easy draft on four horses. I have had the same man with his own teams both years, and paying him the same as I was for stook teams. It saves me two teams and five men."—George Smith, Maple Bush, Sask.

"We have used one of your loaders for this season, and find it a great saving as labor was scarce and wages high. We find that it easily saved us \$20 per day besides the board for the extra help. We operate a 36-inch separator and find that it takes five teams and two spike pitching at the machine all the time. Saves about four teams and two men in the field and we think that everyone operating a separator should have one."—Miller Bros., Grenfell, Sask.

"My outfit is a 26-horse steam American Abel and 36x60 Battle Creek ordinary separator, and four teams kept the separator running to full capacity."—N. V. Ashdown, Asquith, Sask.

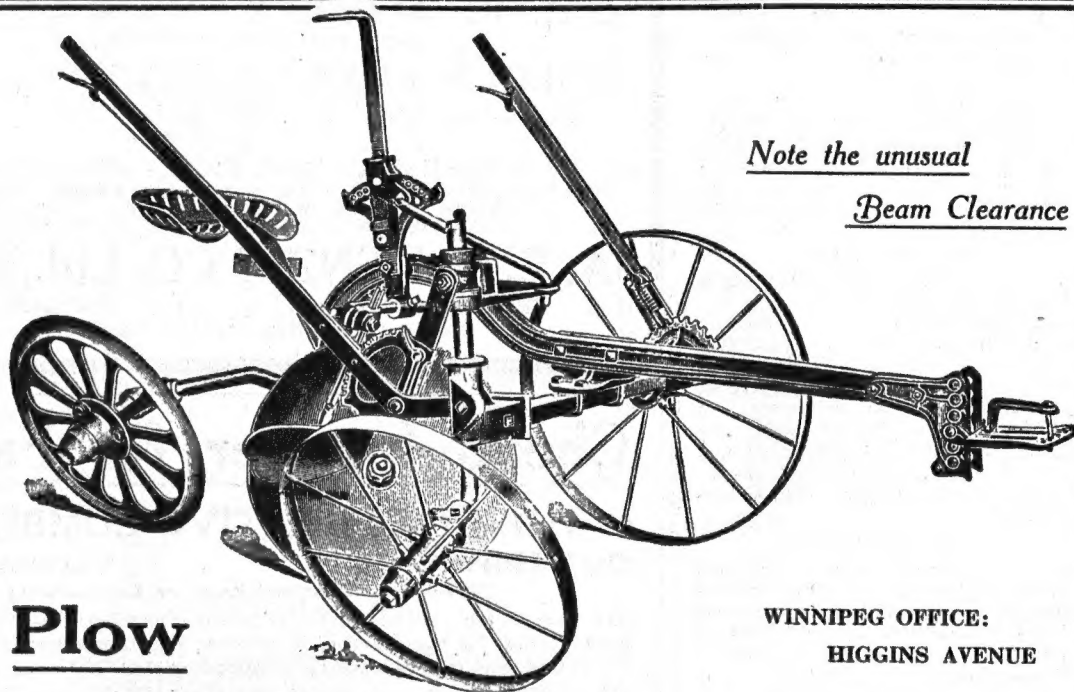
"The Stewart Loader will save a nice sum for each farmer in picking up loose grain when a man would walk over it and leave this grain in the field. It will not go to town and get drunk, and when you want it you have it."—A. Robinson, Imperial, Sask.

"I used your Loader all through threshing and it gave me entire satisfaction. I saved enough on labor and loose grain which the machine picked up to more than pay for the machine this year."—Chicago Ranch Co. Ltd., per R. W. Peel, Manager, Bassano, Alta., Nov. 7, 1913.

The above are only a few, selected from hundreds of testimonials, but they will help you to arrive at the conclusion that you require a Sheaf Loader for your harvesting operations next year. You can get in touch with these men, and a post card to us will bring you a lot of useful information. Address:

**The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd., 804 Trust and Loan Bldg., Winnipeg**

## Our Plow



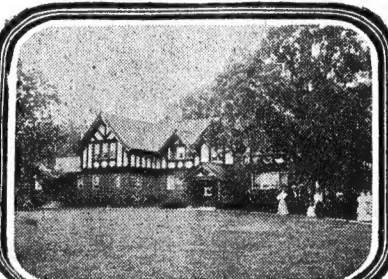
Note the unusual  
Beam Clearance

WINNIPEG OFFICE:  
HIGGINS AVENUE

Is of Special Strong Design, equipped with a 24 in. Disc, Long Bearings, and is practically dust-proof. Note the unusual beam clearance and convenience of levers to the driver, making it a perfect General Purpose Plow. Our leaflet "D" gives full specification. Write for a copy.

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Every dollar you spend with the patrons of our advertising columns helps us to make a larger and better magazine for you. We protect our subscribers by investigating carefully the reliability and integrity of our advertisers—a feature that receives the approval of all honest men.



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Winnipeg, Manitoba

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday February 25th, 1914

## TO AID CO-OPERATION

It has come to be realized by the Western farmers that the solution of many of their problems lies entirely in their own hands. One of these problems is to eliminate the excessive cost of distribution of the necessities of life. In other words it is essential that producers and consumers, not only of farm products but also of manufactured goods, be brought as closely together as possible and the middlemen eliminated. This problem is essentially one that the farmers must work out for themselves. It can only be done by co-operative organizations which will cover all three Prairie Provinces, and such organizations can best be established under machinery provided by federal legislation. No assistance is asked for in this matter from the Dominion Government in any way, shape or form. The only request is that the Government provide the legislative machinery under which such organization can be operated. The government of Canada has provided the legislative machinery for organizations of every kind, and it is only reasonable to ask that a good co-operative trading bill should be enacted at the present session. Premier Borden has placed himself on record on two recent occasions as being heartily in favor of co-operation. If now he will implement his recommendations by providing a satisfactory co-operative act, his part in encouraging co-operation will be well done. Parliament will be in session for about two or three more months, and if anything is done in this matter it must be done promptly. We would urge each and every one of our readers to write a letter to "The Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, M.P., Premier of Canada, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont." This letter should be written immediately, and should point out to Mr. Borden the need of a good co-operative act, under which the farmers can organize to do their own business in their own way. The act should also be sufficiently wide to enable the farmers, when they deem it advisable, to establish their own wholesale houses, and their own manufacturing plants, and also to conduct a co-operative union for organization and educational purposes. If our readers will adopt this suggestion and send a courteous request to Premier Borden immediately, we believe it will impress him with the necessity for action in this matter. Letters addressed to Premier Borden require no postage, so that the only expense will be the few minutes it takes to write the letter. We hope that Premier Borden will receive a very large number of requests from our readers during the next few days.

## BANISH THE BAR

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention at Moose Jaw, two weeks ago, passed a number of resolutions dealing with questions of great public importance, but it is doubtful if any question with which they dealt more vitally affects the welfare of the Canadian people than that of dealing effectively with the liquor traffic. A resolution was laid before the convention expressing the opinion that the retail sale of liquor over the bar should be abolished, and the only change that was made in the resolution before it was passed by a unanimous standing vote, was to strike out the words "over the bar" so as to make no distinction between drinking in the hotel barroom and in the clubs of the wealthy. The United Farmers of Alberta in their convention at Lethbridge, adopted a similar resolution and the Manitoba Grain Growers

have repeatedly affirmed their support of the petition signed by 20,000 voters, which was presented to the Manitoba Government asking for a referendum of the province on the same question. The securing of a referendum is undoubtedly the first step which should be taken. There is irresistible force in the argument that if the majority of the people of Manitoba declare by their votes that they object to the presence of the licensed barroom they have the right to demand its abolition, while on the other hand the most ardent temperance advocate cannot expect the legislature to banish the bar if the majority of the people desire that that institution should continue. When such a vote is taken in any of the three Western Provinces, the farmers who belong to the Grain Growers' Association and the U.F.A. will give a very large vote in favor of banishing the bar. A few, no doubt, will be opposed, but they are chiefly men who like the taste of liquor so much that they are content to shut their eyes to the evils wrought by drink in order that they may have opportunities to indulge. Some friends of temperance will probably say that banishing the bar will not entirely remove the drink evil, and that is no doubt true, but, as Principal Lloyd explained at the Moose Jaw convention, it is necessary for the temperance people if they are to accomplish anything to concentrate their efforts upon one thing at a time, and since they have decided to begin their campaign by an onslaught upon barrooms and clubs, it behooves every advocate of temperance legislation to support them in their campaign.

When we get down to what is best for the people not only should the bar be abolished, but the importation, sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal and scientific purposes should be absolutely prohibited. Neither of these measures, however, will be of any avail unless the law is strictly enforced. The illicit sale of liquor at drug stores or livery barns, or by trainmen or country storekeepers, may lead to just as much drunkenness and demoralization as the public and licensed barroom, and it is of no use to adopt local option or to secure the abolition of the bar if the police and other authorities are going to wink at the breaking of the law. If any of our readers are opposed to abolishing the liquor traffic we ask them to consider, from a straight business standpoint, does it pay this country to harbor and encourage the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor? We ask them to consider the cost to the country in jails and asylums and hospitals, and the much greater cost in ruined lives, wrecked homes, broken hearted women and neglected children. Do you want your sons or the husbands of your daughters to be drinking men? Do you want them to be tempted every time they go to town by so-called friends who will invite them in the name of goodfellowship to enter a barroom? Or do the farmers and the farm women of Western Canada desire to see this country freed from the evils of strong drink, to see Canada made a sober nation, and to have their children grow up without the taint of alcohol in their blood, and without being subject to continual temptation? We believe that when the time comes for action at the ballot box, the farmers of the West will be to the front in the temperance cause, as they are in all other progressive movements.

We hope our readers will do their part to make our Co-operative Number a great success. Read again our announcement in last issue.

## PROTECTIONIST MISREPRESENTATION

In a recent issue of the Canadian Courier, of Toronto, was published the following article:

"Should a manufacturer in Eastern Canada, who is making a profit of twenty per cent. on his investment, reduce the price of his wares to the public? This is a question which has often been asked and never satisfactorily answered. How would it be to refer it to the Grain Growers of the West, among whose members are men who think the Eastern manufacturer is a robber and bloodsucker? Would this be too hard on the manufacturer do you think? Well, let us see.

"On November 12, in the city of Winnipeg, 450 shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company assembled for their annual meeting. These are the people who are said to maintain The Grain Growers' Guide, the paper which is most severe on the Eastern manufacturer. This grain company has a capital of \$645,000, and during the year just ended earned more than 25 per cent. No one criticized these enormous profits. No farmer shareholder called the company a robber or bloodsucker. Every one was pleased. A ten per cent. dividend was paid, and the rest of the cash carried forward. Isn't that the answer? If The Grain Growers' Grain Company complacently accept twenty-five per cent. dividend, are not all other people in business entitled to do the same? Does not this justify the bankers and manufacturers in accepting a similar return on their investment?"

This is the Protectionist doctrine from a Mackenzie and Mann journal. Because The Grain Growers' Grain Company made a profit of 25 per cent. upon its capital stock, The Canadian Courier figures that there should be no complaint when the manufacturer makes a profit of 20 per cent. on his investment. The two cases are by no means parallel. And right here we want to correct another misrepresentation which the Protectionist papers are busy circulating. The Grain Growers' Guide and the organized farmers have nothing against the Eastern manufacturers in any way as manufacturers, nor have they any objection to the manufacturers making good profits upon their business. What The Guide and the farmers protest against, is that the manufacturers should be enabled by special act of Parliament, to put their hands in the pockets of the farmers and take therefrom money for which they do not give value to the farmers. Surely this ought to be clear to anyone with average intelligence. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has 14,000 shareholders, no one of whom by the charter of the Company may hold more than \$1,000 worth of stock, and the average amount of stock held by each shareholder does not exceed \$50. The Farmers' Company has no special privileges in any way, but is subject to the keenest, and often the most unscrupulous, competition that it is possible for any organization to face. The commission charges on grain handled by the Farmers' Company are fixed by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and every member of the Exchange is forced to abide by them. The capital stock of The Grain Growers' Grain Company is all cash, and contains no water. The grain shipped to the Company upon which the profit is made, belongs to the shareholders. It is simply a case of 14,000 farmers getting together to do their own business, asking no favors and imposing upon no person. The manufacturers' case is very different. The money invested in his business is either his own or belongs to a handful of people. He has a special tariff act passed which forces the Canadian people to pay him anywhere from 20 to 35 per cent. more than the market value of his product. Very frequently the manufacturer's capital is from 25 to 50 per cent. water, and yet he expects to earn dividends on this water the same as on his cash invest-



ment. The profits made by the manufacturer are not derived from the shareholders in his business, but entirely from the general public who are forced to buy from him by the law of the land. The ordinary manufacturers' establishment, with \$700,000 capital stock, would be owned by probably not more than 14 individuals, and in many cases by not more than 7 individuals. The average holding of each of them would be from \$50,000 to \$100,000, as against the \$50 held by individual members in the Farmers' Company. The whole difference between the two propositions is that the manufacturer has a special privilege and the farmer has not. Withdraw all special privileges from the manufacturer, knock down the tariff walls, and there would then be no complaint if the manufacturer makes 100 per cent. every year, because he would make it in a fair field, with no favors. We notice that The Courier article is being circulated by the protectionist press bureau and has been published in the "patent insides" of many country weeklies in the West. This is the way some journals have of betraying the farmers to whom they owe their existence.

### RESTRICTING MACHINERY SALESMEN

On the motion of Hon. Geo. Langley, the following resolution was unanimously endorsed at the Moose Jaw Convention:

Resolved, that we ask the provincial government to enact a law to:

- 1—Confine the selling agents of machinery to the boundaries of cities, towns, villages and hamlets.
- 2—Make illegal the hypothecating for security of any chattels exempted from seizure under the Exemption Act.
- 3—All sales to be made under a uniform legal contract, which shall contain an implied warranty where no definite warranty is stated.
- 4—That no contract for the sale of any machine over \$100 shall be legal unless witnessed by two persons, who shall be residents of the district where the sale is made.

Many farmers in the Prairie Provinces have been practically ruined thru purchasing farm machinery on credit. In the final analysis the farmer is himself, of course, largely to blame. He should know enough not to buy more than he can reasonably hope to pay for, but no ordinary farmer is a match for the more expert salesmen who are now preparing for their spring campaign thruout the country. Salesmanship is now one of the fine arts. There have been salesmen working among the western farmers who could talk a penniless homesteader into the frame of mind where he saw prosperity chasing him with a club, and while he was still in that frame of mind the agent would get him to sign notes bearing high rates of interest, and an undated mortgage ready to clap onto his homestead as soon as it was patented. Of course, the signatures of these documents were represented to the farmer to be mere formalities. But the stern realities were only slightly postponed, and the farmer soon woke up to find himself with a burden of debt that in many cases years cannot shake off. In self protection the farmers have demanded that these salesmen be kept off their farms. When a farmer goes into town to buy his implements and machinery for his farm he is seldom hypnotized into signing notes or mortgages beyond his probable income. It is out on the farm where most of the dangerous work is done. By restricting the salesmen to the cities, towns and villages the cost of salesmanship will be greatly reduced, and the farmers will be protected against their own chief weaknesses. The above resolution recommends drastic action, but desperate conditions require desperate remedies. No doubt, in framing the legislation, Mr. Langley will see that it does not go beyond the bounds of reasonable protection to the farmers. There is a bitter feeling thruout the country against many farm machinery companies

because of their insistence in collecting their accounts. But contracts that have been made must be fulfilled, and it is only the future that can be remedied. The credit system is one of the great curses of this country and if it can be curtailed it will be better for the farmers and everyone else. The credit system is no doubt one of the chief factors in forcing the farmers to dump their grain on the market and break the price to the losing point in the shipping season. Farmers have to have machinery and will buy all they need without being solicited on their farms. It is bad for the farmer and bad for the company when the farmer buys what he does not need. Such legislation as is suggested above will not be any hardship to the implement companies and will be a great protection to the farmers.

### POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM

Our friend Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes is having the time of his life just now handing out checks for \$100 apiece to the "veterans," real and imaginary, of the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870. The gallant colonel was himself a hero of the "war" of 1870, in which no less than 4,000 troops are said to have been mobilized, and when the ambition of his life was realized and he became Minister of Militia, he lost no time in putting a bill thru Parliament authorizing the payment of a bounty of \$100 to every volunteer now resident in Canada who was called out for active service in repelling either of the two raids. In explaining his bill to Parliament Col. Hughes stated that it might be assumed that there were 10,000 Fenian Raid veterans still living. It was estimated, he added, that there were only about 8,000, but it would not be well to calculate on less than 10,000 in making a computation as to the amount of money necessary. We may have our own opinion as to the wisdom of Col. Hughes' warlike demonstrations, but there is no doubt that he knows a great deal about Canadian military history and about the Fenian Raids and the men engaged in repelling them. Consequently, when he said there were 10,000 Fenian veterans still living in March, 1912, it should be assumed that his estimate was approximately correct. What must have been the surprise of his admirers the other day when, in the House of Commons, he stated that the bounty of \$100 each had already been paid to 16,740 veterans, that up to December 31 last 34,050 had applied, and that applications were still coming in? A great many of these applications are evidently fraudulent, and 3,405 have been refused. But many fraudulent applications have plainly been granted, Col. Hughes has been deceived by those who claim to have been his comrades in arms, and the public treasury has been robbed. Col. Hughes, of course, would indignantly deny any ulterior motive, but it will occur to most people that the distribution of \$1,647,000 of public money, with still more to come, to people who did or did not, as the case may be, serve in the Fenian Raid, is a pretty effective way of proving to those men that Col. Hughes is a good Minister of Militia and that the party to which he belongs thoroughly deserves its official title, the Liberal-Conservative party. The principle of giving these bounties was wrong in the first place. The affair happened over 40 years ago, and the government of that day did not consider it necessary to make any grant, either of land or money. Every man and woman in the country at that time was ready to defend his or her home, as every man and woman is today. A few thousand were called out for drill and some actually took part in two or three small engagements. Pensions were granted at the time to those who were wounded and to the families of those who were killed, and all who were called out

for active service received a medal. That surely should have been sufficient. To resurrect the matter after more than forty years has simply aroused cupidity and has led respectable old men into deceit and falsehood in order that they may share in the generosity of the government with the public funds.

### SUPPORT YOUR OWN JOURNAL

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the 700 delegates present at the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention in Moose Jaw two weeks ago:

That this convention is in favor of supporting our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, in every possible way, and we recommend to all our members that in making their purchases, either individually or co-operatively, they patronize those firms that advertise in The Guide.

We hope that all our readers will assist us by adopting the recommendation contained in the above resolution.

Mackenzie and Mann, it is announced, have secured another bond guarantee amounting to over \$12,000,000 from the British Columbia Government, and Sir Richard McBride himself, on Friday, February 20, introduced the necessary bill in the British Columbia Legislature. This guarantee makes a total of \$125,000,000 for which the province has been made responsible in connection with the construction of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway. Some of this money has been used to build a railroad which will be owned by Mackenzie and Mann and their associates, and where the rest has gone Mackenzie and Mann and the British Columbia politicians could tell us, if they would, only they won't. British Columbia is a province rich in natural resources and inhabited by an enterprising and progressive people, but these repeated raids on the treasury will ruin the credit of the province and make it impossible to borrow money for legitimate public purposes if a halt is not called.

Mackenzie and Mann have been denying that they are after more money from the federal treasury. This seems conclusive proof that they will get away with the \$25,000,000. Let us watch the two parties closely and see if they are both parties to the deal, as they were last year. If the Liberals wish to they can force the government to put the deal thru under the closure, which throws all the responsibility upon the government. Let us watch the procedure of the scheme to plunder the treasury.

There are undoubtedly a number of the financial magnates who have a sincere desire to do something for the benefit of the common people. We give such men full credit for their sincerity of purpose. The trouble is, however, that their life-long activities in amassing wealth have given them a viewpoint that makes it impossible for them to realize or sympathize with the needs of the common people.

The fifteen Canadian banks which have already held their annual meetings show average earnings of 17.4 per cent. on paid-up capital, says The Montreal Journal of Commerce. This is more than half the number of banks and the remainder will probably report about as high earnings. If the majority of farmers were making 17.4 per cent. on their capital the country would be much better off.

Over 34,000 alleged veterans of the Fenian raids fifty years ago have marched forward at the call of duty to get their \$100 grant from the Dominion Government. A similar inducement might unearth just as many veterans of the war of 1812. Who knows?



# Farm Poultry

By E. N. BARKER

Cardston, Alta.

We are often asked what is the best method for the farmer to pursue in order to make poultry pay. We might enunciate all sorts of wonderful theories, and we might lecture till the cows come home; but the more we talked the more might the average farmer become confused.

Probably it would be better, in taking up this subject to remember that what is required by the farmer is some simple and direct plan by which a greater profit can be made with farm poultry and the best results obtained for the feed consumed and labor performed.

## The Market

The first essential to success with farm poultry is the market, and it is safe to say that of all markets the poultry market is the most higgledy-piggledy, unorganized concern on the continent. Until the market situation is absolutely remodelled, or, in fact, a real poultry market is created from the ground up there does not seem to be much prospect of real progress in the poultry business for the farmer.

Now when we speak of the poultry market we do not mean to say that there is none, or that it is insufficient, because so far we have had the best natural market for poultry in the West, for many years, that it is possible to imagine, but where this market falls down is for the want of organization and method and because of the lack of proper distribution of the product. The waste and the losses in the poultry business occur chiefly thru the want of effort by the producer in his own interest. The immediate cure for present conditions lies in co-operation. We have been hearing a great deal of late about mixed farming and all kinds of panaceas are being provided which are to make everyone rich, via the prosperity of the farmer. But the fact remains that very few hands are extended to help the farmer, and if he is to become rich and make all the rest of the community rich, it is evident that the start will have to come from the farmer, tho, in the long run, the other end may get the big end of the profit.

Well, to make a long story short, we have viewed the fight the farmer has put up to organize the grain business, or rather to try and obtain a greater share of his legitimate profit out of the grain grown on his farm. The grain business may now be said to be built upon a certain basis with more or less fixed rules, and with more or less system in use in regard to marketing of grain. At any rate the farmer can give a pretty shrewd guess where his wheat is going to and who will handle it when it goes to market, and the same may be said of the larger livestock; but with poultry it is different, for there is no organization to handle the produce of the poultry pen and there is no regular depot or fixed place of abode to which poultry can be sent to find a ready and lucrative market at all times. Until the supply can be handled and until the poultry produce of the farm can be taken care of in a regular, simple and organized manner there will not be much advance in the production of poultry or in the general quality of the farmers' poultry. Before we had elevators in the West, and before the grain business was systematized, the grain business was in much the same condition as the poultry business is today, without beginning and without end and minus a middle.

We have had the doctrine of the "Home Market" for Canadian produce pumped into us ad nauseam, and we most of us know just how much that "Home Market" performs in the enrichment of the farmer, but as regards poultry we really have the home market and a good one, and it is one that we have never yet filled and will not



Blue Andalusian Cockerels and the house they were raised in

do so for some time. But tho this real market is right under our noses it is the very one that we make the poorest use of.

There is only one cure for all this, but it is a very simple one and one we all know something about if we would only take it in hand, and this simple cure is again co-operation.

## The Egg Crop

The egg crop starts, or should start, on the soundest basis of any article produced as it is not handicapped as are many other products of the farm. When an egg is laid it is a "fresh" egg. Now why should that egg be allowed to deteriorate and become a stale egg before it is sold or finds its way to its proper destiny? Animals are subject to accidents, the garden may be hailed out, the grain crop hailed out or frozen and all sorts of things happen to our other products, but we cannot get away from the fact that the egg, when once laid or first laid, is "fresh," and it is our own carelessness which allows that egg to be sold for half its value or be thrown away into the garbage pail without yielding us any return. The stale and bad eggs are an absolute deficit, because it has taken feed and labor to produce them.

The statistics recently published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture give the following result, viz., that not 33 per cent. of the eggs received in the large markets grade "select," about 40 per cent. grade "stale," 5 per cent. "dirty," 5 per cent. "bad," and 10 per cent. totally unfit for food. This means that less than one-third of our eggs are select while the other two-thirds are allowed to go bad by being

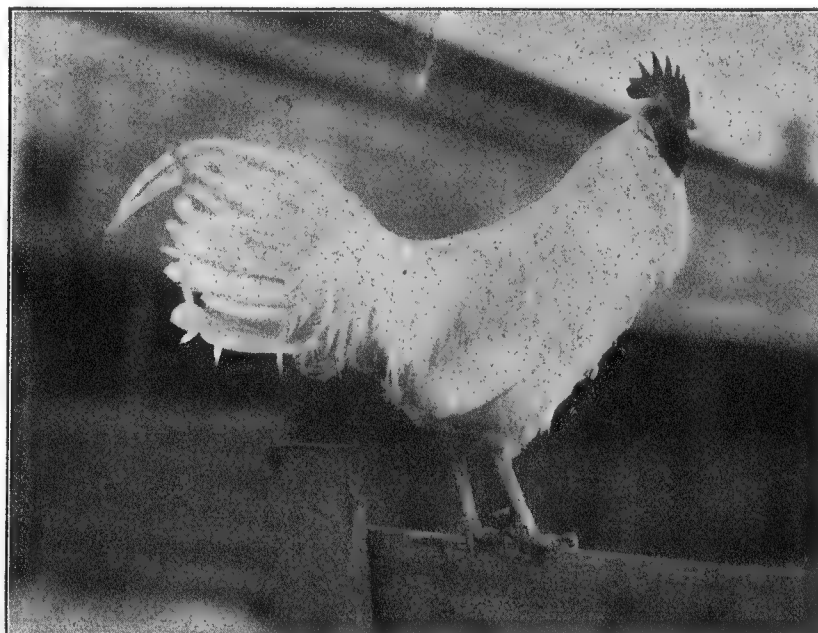
carelessly handled and for the want of proper marketing. What would be thought of us if our wheat crop was harvested mostly No. 1 hard, and then, in the handling of it for market and the shipping of it, we allowed it to deteriorate down till the greater proportion of it was classed as "no grade," and brought us only the lowest prices? Why it is safe to say that our critics would say the country had gone crazy, and yet this is exactly what we do with our eggs, and then complain that poultry does not pay and that the market is no good.

## Egg Circles

What we require first is an "egg circle" in all the smaller places, towns or settlements, with larger depots in the larger places, to handle the eggs and poultry, to place these products where they are needed in the best possible condition, graded and packed in first-class condition. There is no absolute reason why over 5 per cent. of the eggs should be of inferior quality.

## Profit and Loss

The waste and the loss to the producer occasioned by the present methods are too great to ever try to figure up, the question of profit and loss must be tackled from the point of where the biggest loss is found, and it is safe to say that if the poultry market was properly organized and placed on a stable basis, it would go a long way towards helping to lift many a mortgage, and, at any rate, would supply any energetic and enterprising farmer with a means by which a constant and continuous flow of some ready money could be brought to the farm to alleviate some



First Prize Single Comb White Wyandotte, Calgary Poultry Show, 1913  
Owned and exhibited by W. Duncan, Calgary

distress and much trouble that is rampant all over the West today.

In addition to re-organizing or rather organizing of the poultry market in the matter of eggs there is also a great deal to be done in the organizing of the trade in dead poultry. There will have to be considerable improvement in the way fowls are killed, dressed and sent to market and still further there will have to be considerable improvement in the way fowls are prepared before they are killed, and there will have to be considerable improvement in regard to feeding both for meat and eggs, for it is well known that very little of our poultry is properly fed. So the eggs we send to market are, even when fresh, said to contain too much water, and are not fitted for long keeping, are, in fact, not first class eggs, tho they may be marketed as fresh.

## Poultry Culture

In considering our subject thoroughly we shall have to take it from every point of view, and as good markets are usually a great incentive to development these have been taken first.

Now, given a market, or even if we are desirous of growing and selling poultry at a profit, we must next consider methods of poultry culture. What is done and what can be done with poultry are two different things. Of course there are many farmers and farmers' wives that make a great success of the poultry they keep, but the average of success, in comparison to the whole, is, unfortunately, not a large one. In the first place the poultry on the farm is too often looked upon as a familiar adjunct, or a necessity, and is present on the farm for the same reason that the parlor is papered with wall paper, i.e., because everybody does it, and hens must be kept to lay some eggs.

In most cases we find the most successful owners of poultry are not farmers, pure and simple, but commenced to keep poultry from various causes, and then carefully studied the subject and thus made poultry pay. It is not usually known whether the poultry on the farm does pay for the feed consumed, but probably most farm poultry does pay for the feed, or at any rate, is not kept at a loss. Tho even in some cases the poultry on a farm may be an actual loss, however, too many farmers do not know whether the poultry they feed are kept at a profit or a loss.

It is really the loss to the country at large that is engendered by poor methods of cultivation, that is the great material deficit that could be largely made up.

## Poultry on the Farm

The farm is an ideal place for raising the best of poultry, but only a small fraction of the possibilities is made use of. The chief fault with most farmers, when handling poultry, is that the owners often know very little about the possible capabilities of their flocks or the individuals that constitute them.

The average farmer can usually tell how much milk a cow gives or how much it takes to fatten a hog, or a steer, but how many members of the household, on a farm, can tell how many eggs the hens lay in a year or which hen lays the most eggs, or in fact how many eggs any of the hens is likely to lay? We discard quickly the milk cow that falls off quickly in her milk, or that only gives half as much as she ought, but we seldom or never cull our hens or keep the best layers. Many hens kept on the farm eat the farmer's feed for years and never lay an egg, some lay perhaps a dozen eggs a year, others a great many more. When the old hen goes to clucking, fifteen or more eggs are taken from anywhere and are put under the old hen, and she hatches

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# Alberta's Schools of Agriculture

By EDWARD J. FREAM

Hon.-Sec'y U.F.A.

Did you ever visit one of the Alberta Demonstration Farms? If not, then you have a treat in store for you.

At the annual convention of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association, held at Calgary, on February 5 and 6, the hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, extended an invitation to the delegates in attendance to visit the farm at Olds on their way home. Thru the courtesy of D. C. Coleman, General Superintendent of the U.F.A., and G. Dawson, District Passenger agent of the C.P.R., at Calgary, some thirty delegates were enabled to stay over between trains at Olds on Saturday, February 7, to make a thorough inspection of the farm and of the school of agriculture which is now in progress there. And it can safely be said that every person in attendance left with the firm conviction that at last a decided step has been taken towards giving the young people of Alberta what they most need, a practical and sure agricultural education.

## A Farmers' Farm

A word just as to the farm itself. The farm consists of 320 acres of fine level land immediately adjoining the town of Olds on the east, and has been laid out to meet the requirements of a mixed farming district. When the farm was purchased it was covered with light willow brush, but this has now been cleared off and it is possible from the buildings to obtain a clear view of the whole farm. The buildings, contrary to expectations, are not elaborate, but are such that any farmer should aspire to. The farm superintendent's house is comfortable, and the other buildings consist of a horse barn to accommodate about a dozen horses; cow barn, where about forty pure-bred and grade Holstein cows are housed; piggery, divided off into half a dozen pens, and a hen house. Besides these there is a large corral where about one hundred steers were being fed at the time of my visit, their only shelter being the corral itself.

The other buildings on the farm are in connection with the school of agriculture and consist of the school building, workshop and superintendent's home. Altho the school was not opened until the latter part of November, there are in attendance at the present time over 60 boys and young men who are taking the first year's course in agriculture, and over 30 girls, who are taking a course in domestic science. For the present it is intended that the course shall consist of two periods of approximately five months each, thereby taking up the two winters, and it is expected that a short field course will also be given during the summer months to enable the students to see how the instruction given during the winter months actually works out in practice.

## The School of Agriculture

The first building visited is the school building, a fine three-storey building with basement, and every corner is occupied. In the basement there is found the dairy school, also the lecture room where the students are given courses in stock judging. The first floor is given over to the boys' work, the second to the domestic science and in the third an assembly room has been fitted up for the students.

Arriving at the farm about 10.30 the visitors were first taken thru the school building, and here on the first floor the first glimpse of practical agriculture was obtained. A large class room has been fitted up and the boys are being given a short but good course of general education, special emphasis being given to farm mathematics. Across the aisle is the science room and a class of boys were receiving a lecture on weed seeds and their identification. Each scholar was seated at a table with a copy book, some weed seeds and a

strong magnifying glass, and he was expected to make a drawing of the weed seed at its natural size and also highly magnified, also to write in the book the general characteristics of the weed. This work followed the lecture given by the instructor and tended to emphasize the theoretical side of the subject in a practical manner. This room is well fitted up with mounted specimens of weeds, and with the other requirements, including a complete set of standard samples of grain.

## Learning to Cook

The second floor is where the girls are at home, and while a mere man cannot describe all the intricacies of the cooking class, still the girls were very much interested in their work and the smell arising therefrom augured well for the dinner hour which was just approaching.

A visit was then made to the basement, where a class was receiving instruction in dairying, from the testing of the cream right thru to the making of the butter, and from the way in which a large number of the visitors tackled the buttermilk it must have been all right.

The ladies of the party were then left in the building to be entertained by

the eye of everyone present, while the cows had all the appearance of being bought for dairy and not for show purposes. Besides this there are a few yearling dairy Shorthorn bulls on the farm, the bulk of which have been fitted up for sale.

The dinner bell rang about one o'clock and the dining room on the second floor of the school was soon packed with a lot of hungry people who did ample justice to the dinner provided by the domestic science class, in fact it was remarked that every plate taken away from the table was empty, and there is no doubt that if the young ladies continue in the way they have started in this work it will not be long before a number of young men will be made happy by each securing a wife to be proud of.

## Instruction for the Visitors

After lunch a series of lectures was put on in the basement, the first being given by Alex. Galbraith on horses, which was illustrated by Mr. Galbraith's champion stallion, "Charnock." Mr. Craig followed with a lecture on cattle, illustrated by J. D. McGregor's grade Angus steer Glencarnock Victor No. II, which won the championship at the International at



Students from the Alberta Provincial Agricultural Schools at Claresholm and Olds, on a visit to the Calgary Fat Stock Show

the girls of the school, while the men visited the other parts of the farm. The first stop was at the workshop, and here, on the ground floor, a large class of boys was receiving a full course of instruction in practical blacksmithing, while on the second floor another class was receiving instruction in practical carpentering. A new feature in this work which is greatly appreciated by the boys is that, altho everything is made in this shop from plans and blue prints, still, when the article is finished to the satisfaction of the instructor it becomes the property of the student himself and he is allowed to take it home. As an instance of what is being done, one boy is at work in the blacksmith shop making a complete set of irons for a wagon box, and he states that it is his intention to make the box when he gets to the carpenter shop. Another interesting feature in the carpenter shop is the section devoted to the splicing of rope, and to working generally with rope.

## The Live Stock

From the workshops the party then went thru the barns and examined the livestock, and the system adopted for feeding and caring for the stock, all of which was found to be very interesting and it was further agreed by all in attendance that everything is being looked after on the farm in first-class style, in fact the bunch of steers took

Chicago last fall, and the final was a lecture on dairy Shorthorns illustrated by three pure-bred dairy Shorthorn heifers.

The proceedings then terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Marshall and to the efficient staff at the demonstration farm for their splendid entertainment and for the work they are undertaking at the schools. This was moved by Capt. H. L. Angell Evans, of Lacombe, and heartily seconded and endorsed by everyone present.

There are one or two features which must appeal to all visitors to the farms and schools, and these include the great interest and attention being displayed by all the students; in fact, it would appear that it is a hard matter to get them to lay off when the season ends, so keen are they to carry on their studies. Another point of interest is the method adopted in teaching the students to go direct from the classroom to the workshop, and what has been explained to them in the lecture and on the blackboard is then demonstrated in a practical manner in the workroom. There is also the feeling that in Alberta a decided step in advance has been made, in so far as agricultural education is concerned, and that there are very few places which have undertaken this problem in such an aggressive and successful manner.

A visit to one of the schools is an education in itself, and there is no doubt

that as soon as the work becomes better known it will be appreciated. By all means take a trip to one of the farms and see what is being done. It will be a pleasant surprise for you.

## WINTER EGGS ON THE FARM

In my opinion poultry on the farm should be given more attention than it generally gets, and while I cannot state definitely the profit derived from 100 hens, as I only kept account for the winter months last year, the balance was in favor of the hens when they were given free range in the spring.

It is more profitable to ship the culls and old hens to the city markets than to sell them to local dealers, and when pure bred poultry is kept there is always a good demand for the best cockerels for breeding purposes.

I keep Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. The Rhode Island Reds are not quite as large as the B. P. Rocks, but they usually start laying at seven months, or about a month earlier than the Rocks and on the average are better layers than the Rocks; the eggs of the two breeds are nearly alike in size and color.

The poultry house used is 18 ft. x 18 ft. square, 10 ft. high in front and 6 ft. at the rear. The front has two frames, covered with double burlap, in the centre, each 5 ft. wide and extending from top to the ground. These are opened during the day when the thermometer is above zero outside, while a window at each side admits light when frames are closed.

The frames hinge back against the roof when open, admitting sunlight to the back part of the house in winter, and the sides and back are papered on studding and 1 in. shiplap, with another layer of paper and 1/2 in. shiplap on the inside, extending around the back and half way along each side.

Dropping boards are placed 3 ft. from floor, at the rear of the house, but this is a little too high for R. I. Reds, as they do not like to fly as well as other utility breeds, and the nests are placed below the dropping boards.

A curtain of burlap is drawn in front of roosts on cold nights.

The roof above roosts has two layers of 1/2 in. lumber with paper between, the remainder is 1 in. shiplap and the whole is overlaid with building paper and corrugated roofing tin.

While this type of house may be considered cold by some poultry men, the hens' combs were not frost-bitten during 55° and 60° below zero weather in January, 1913.

Wheat and oats are fed mornings and evenings, with a little barley added during extremely cold weather, but wheat is most relished by the hens, only it should not be fed too freely as it is more of a fattening nature than oats.

Rabbits skinned and hung up soon freeze, furnishing the necessary meat without any danger of the hens getting too much, and for green feed cabbage is hung up in the house; mangels, turnips and alfalfa also are fed to furnish variety, while nicely cured green corn leaves are fed occasionally and are relished by the hens.

I fed a mash at noon of bran, finely ground wheat and boiled potatoes or turnips, to which green bone is added every other day, and crushed oyster shells and granulated charcoal are kept before the hens in hoppers. Buttermilk or skim milk and water are always kept before the hens.

For the production of winter eggs hatching must start early in the spring as soon as weather and conditions will permit, as while the utility breeds are kept the chicks should be hatched before May to give best results.—W. T. Lanigan, Sask.

Physical culture must go hand in hand with mental culture, but it must precede it, otherwise there would be no foundation on which mental culture could rest.—Lord Haldane.



# Better Poultry and Eggs

By M. C. HERNER, B.S.A.

Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Manitoba Agricultural College

In suggesting any methods for improving our dressed poultry and egg trade, we should first take a brief review of the conditions as we have them on our markets at the present day, and find wherein they are faulty, and then proceed to take the step necessary to bring about the desired improvement.

Reviewing briefly the egg trade, we find an appalling loss right along in bad eggs brought on by inferior methods of handling the poultry on the farm, and lack of proper care in handling and marketing the eggs. Good eggs, bad eggs—eggs of all kinds can be candled out of a thirty-dozen case. A million and a half dollars represents the annual loss to our Canadian people in bad eggs. In the face of these facts we see ways and means devised to lower the high cost of living. Why not stop some of the leaks first and then proceed to devise further schemes to reduce the living expenses? This loss has to be made good by some one, and it falls to the lot of the consumer to do it by paying the increased price.

Our dressed poultry trade, altho showing some improvement, is still lacking a good many things. Too much of the poultry going on the market is in a raw, unfinished condition. Add to this poor killing, plucking and dressing and we can readily see in what state the dressed poultry trade is at the present time.

## The Breed

In setting about to improve the quality of the poultry products we must start at the producers' end, and note first the conditions existing on the average farm. So many of our farm flocks show little, if any, breeding at all. It is no uncommon thing to see in a farm flock chickens of all sizes, shapes and colors. In one flock may be seen single combs, rose combs, and pea combs; red earlobes, and white earlobes, or a blend between the two; clean-legged fowls, feathered legs, yellow legs, light legs, and dark legs. Probably a flock like this has a dash of blood in it of all the breeds of poultry we have. With such a flock a farmer can never get a uniform egg production in size, color or shape, and when the market poultry is sent out there is a lack of uniformity in size, shape and color of the carcasses. The smaller size carcasses will have been fed at a loss, whereas the larger carcasses had to be killed at the time they were just growing into money.

This mixture of blood in our farm flocks should be replaced by purebred or grade stock. Probably the latter will answer the purpose all right. Purebred

whatever breed suits your requirements, and stay with that breed regardless of what your neighbor is doing. Always remember there is no best breed. For winter eggs and roasters select some of the utility birds, like the Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, or Reds, and for summer eggs and broilers select a breed like the Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, or Aneonas. Any of these breeds will give a good egg production provided they are bred right, and also dress out good carcasses for table use, provided they are marketed at the right time. This is sufficient regarding breeds.

## Feeding the Chicks

It is important that the stock be raised properly. The utility breeds should be ready for market at four and a half to five months of age, whereas the chickens from the lighter or egg breeds should be disposed of at not older than three months. Good feeding and proper care will do much to bring the chickens to market condition quickly. Milk, dry mash and plenty of green food will always help to bring a chicken to market

$\frac{5}{8}$  in. x  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. slats placed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. apart. The crate has three compartments, each holding four birds. A trough for food is placed in front, and the crate is raised off the floor. The birds should be dusted with insect powder when they are placed in the crates, and starved for twenty-four hours before feeding, so as to get all the whole grain in their crops digested before feeding anything else. Make a mash of two parts of oats, one of wheat, and one of barley finely ground with hulls sifted out. Feed about an ounce of this to each bird twice a day, mixing it with milk to make a pancake batter. After second day increase gradually, so at the end of a week they will get all they will eat up clean in thirty minutes. Never leave anything in the trough longer than this time. No water will be required for drinking purposes. Feed grit once a week. The second week the best gains will, as a rule, be made. It seldom pays to fatten longer than four weeks, and usually three weeks is the most profitable period to fatten.

Starve the bird eighteen hours before



Two methods of packing poultry

able size quicker than any other foods. Soft mashes fed once a day will force growth, especially in broilers, but for roasters this is not so important. The former should get a fattening ration in addition to their regular feed, the last few weeks previous to marketing being allowed to run in small pens, while the latter are put up in fattening crates and fed exclusively on a fattening ration for three or four weeks before marketing time. This is the point that most of our farmers miss. Poultry will, if fattened at the right time, give larger returns in proportion to the amount of food consumed than any other kind of stock. Cockerels placed in fattening crates at four and a half months old should gain a pound and a half in three weeks, and do it at the rate of four pounds of grain for every pound of increase.

Too much of the poultry sent on the market from the farms has never been fattened, and the sooner the farmers take hold of this work the better it will be for our dressed poultry trade. Properly fattened poultry will always command a few cents higher price than the ordinary run of stuff, and every market is looking just for that class, and is willing to pay five cents a pound more for it than for the ordinary product.

## The Fattening Crate

The cockerels intended for the market should be placed in fattening crates, which are about 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 18 inches high. The bottom, back and top are slatted lengthwise with

killing. We prefer to have them killed by bleeding and sticking, as they always present a neater and more attractive appearance after a few days than if they have been killed by dislocating the neck. The method is only learned by experience, but once a person knows how to do it properly he will seldom return to any other method.

## Killing and Dressing

There is probably no other line of poultry work in which there appears to be so much difference of opinion as in that of killing and dressing poultry for the market. There are hardly two firms in the city of Winnipeg who demand poultry killed and dressed the same way. What we want on the part of our wholesale dealers is a uniform system, and then our farmers will properly prepare their product before sending it in.

While our own methods may probably lack in some details, yet, in general, we try to advocate methods which we know will work out to best advantage for all concerned. We prefer to kill by bleeding and sticking, as before mentioned. Dry plucking is, of course, the only way to pluck poultry satisfactorily. Some prefer to leave the small feathers on the wings to keep the fine bones covered, and also leaving a few feathers on the hocks to keep the large tendons covered. This is, however, a minor point. The heads, legs and feet should be washed previous to trussing the carcasses. Wrap the head in a sheet of butter paper, held in place by an elastic band.

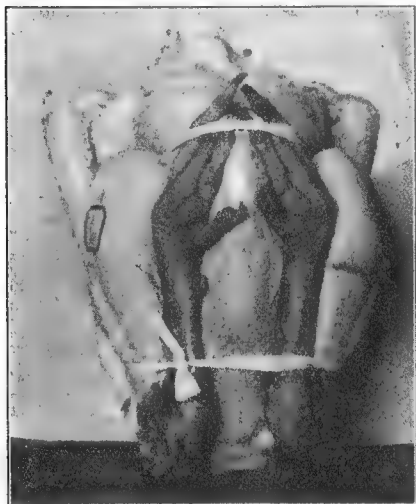
## Dry Plucked Poultry

It will keep longer, present a better appearance and be better quality than if scalded. The head should be left on the carcass, so that disease of any kind may be detected readily. Roup, especially, can be detected in the head. Tuberculosis and blackhead can be detected by the condition of the liver. Small, white spots on it indicate the presence of the former disease, while, in the latter, the liver has large white spots or ulcers. By leaving the carcass undrawn the consumer can always be sure whether or not the bird was healthy. And, further, by not cutting off the head nor drawing the carcass there is no chance of outside contamination, there being no raw surface exposed. Thus the carcass will always keep longer if it is sold intact. However, proper starving is important, as all the undigested food must be out of the alimentary canal if the carcass is to keep any length of time. After the fowls have been properly plucked they should be shaped by placing them in a shaping board, first drawing the legs close along the breast bone and then securely tying the carcass with a stout cord. Place them on their breasts in the shaper, and then allow them to cool properly. Never allow them to freeze solid, as repeated freezing and thawing will make the carcass slimy. After the carcasses are properly cooled they should be packed in paper-lined cases of sufficient size to hold a dozen carcasses. The following sizes will be found to be about right:

	Inside.
	In. In. In.
12 broilers, 24 lbs per doz.	16x15x3 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 chickens, 30 to 35 lbs.	
per doz. . . . .	18x17x4
12 chickens, 43 to 47 lbs.	
per doz. . . . .	21x19x4 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 roasters, 48 to 59 lbs.	
per doz. . . . .	19x16x8
12 average turkeys or geese	24x19x11
12 ducks, 54 lbs. per doz.	19x16x8

The methods of packing are shown in the illustrations. Broilers are generally laid on the back in the box, while roasters may be laid on the back, side or breast. Any of these methods will display the product to good advantage.

In the egg trade as well as in the dressed poultry trade we have to start with our producers if we hope to accomplish anything in the way of improving the product. The consumers are willing to pay a higher price for a guaranteed new laid egg. But very few people know what really constitutes a new laid egg. If they did we would not have so many firms advertising "new laid" eggs at 38c a dozen, when



Trussing a Roaster—front view

males of a certain breed should be used exclusively year after year. Even a flock of mongrels can be bred up to a high state of productivity by using purebred males every year. Choose



Trussing a Roaster—back view

at the same time we see what we know to be the newlaid article retailing at 60c. per dozen. A new laid egg is an egg not more than five days old, being

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# Alfalfa and How To Grow It

By ALEX STEWART

It is only within very recent years that the question of growing alfalfa as a forage crop has occupied to any serious extent the attention of our Western farmers, and while in some parts of Manitoba and in Alberta the growing of alfalfa has been experimented with at odd times during the past twenty years, no serious attention has been paid to its growth by farmers as a whole throughout the three provinces.

This year, however, it is expected that quite a large acreage will be put under alfalfa, and in this connection a number of business men in Brandon have made arrangements to get the first consignment of 30,000 pounds of seed from North Dakota, and in the near future we may look for every farmer, especially if he goes in for mixed farming, growing a considerable acreage of this valuable legume. Those who have known it longest esteem it most highly, in fact, very few who have once raised it and used it as a feed are satisfied to be without it, and as a rule they contemplate an enlarged acreage and increased use.

Alfalfa is one of the oldest cultivated forage crops known to man. It was domesticated and grown in Asia many years before the Christian era; it was grown by the Persians, later by the Grecians, then by the Romans. It spread to France and Spain and Northern Europe and from this source it was introduced to America. It was first brought to the Eastern portions of North America by settlers from Northern Europe and eventually it spread rapidly thru all the Western states. The conditions for growing alfalfa might be summed up in getting good rich, well drained land into condition for a garden. It cannot be expected that a good stand will be obtained where the soil is lumpy, coarse and poorly nourished. If water stands close to the surface alfalfa will not do well; it is not a plant that likes wet feet. Red clover will not grow on some land on account of wetness, neither will alfalfa, but if the water is from six to ten feet below the surface of the ground you will have a good chance of growing it, so far as moisture is concerned. It does not thrive alike on all soils, possibly a deep fertile loam or a clay loam, well supplied with the mineral elements of plant food, is the most desirable soil for growing alfalfa, as tap root of the plant requires sub-soil that is well drained and permeable, while the plant does not do well in alkali soils nor on soils on which the water lies for a portion of the season.

## Soil Preparation for Alfalfa

A deep, loose seed bed is not a favorable one in which to set alfalfa, clovers or grasses. Such a seed bed may be in splendid condition for planting potatoes, but as a potato seed is larger and stronger in vitality, and also contains much nutriment to nourish and start the new plants, it is quite on a different plane with alfalfa, the seed bed for which should be mellow, but fully pulverized only about as deep as the plant is seeded. Beneath the point at which the seed is placed and covered in the earth, the soil should be rather firm, but not too hard or compact. Such a condition may be secured by cultivating the surface of well settled fall plowing, or by discing and harrowing unplowed oat land in the spring. New land which has been broken and back-set is not entirely suitable. The object of the cultivation for an alfalfa seed bed should be to bring the moisture to within an inch of the surface. In light soils deeper sowing, and in heavy soils, shallower sowing should be the rule.

The strain known as Grimm's is perhaps the hardiest that has yet been introduced into the West. It has been grown for over fifty years in Northern Minnesota and is therefore thoroughly acclimatized to our conditions. The Turkestan alfalfa is perhaps not quite so hardy, however those on the lookout for alfalfa seed should satisfy themselves that the seed they propose to use has been harvested from crops that have been growing in climatic conditions as nearly similar as possible to our own. In other words, locally grown seed, or seed which has been produced in the adjoining provinces or states, is to be preferred to that produced under

less trying conditions than are found in Western Canada.

## Inoculation

Alfalfa, being a leguminous crop, has the power, thru the aid of minute organisms living in the soil, to gather the nitrogen of the air which is not otherwise available to the plants and store it in the nodules on its roots in compounds that, on decaying, often leave the soil richer in nitrogen than before the crop was grown. The alfalfa alone has not this power any more than wheat has, but requires the co-operation of the alfalfa bacteria, which furnishes the alfalfa with such supplies of nitrogen as it cannot get from the soil, and in turn receive other food from the alfalfa for their own growth. Alfalfa bacteria are not present in all soils and when not present alfalfa has been found to be less thrifty and less productive, for the simple reason that the available soil nitrogen is usually not sufficient for the needs of a large crop. In poor soils this is particularly true, therefore, it is best to inoculate the soil and this may be done by taking from 100 to 200 pounds of soil per acre from a well established alfalfa field, scattering it over the surface of the new field and harrowing it in immediately, at a time when the sun is not shining, as the bacteria which we wish to get by doing this are very easily killed by coming into

Alfalfa may be successfully seeded in the early spring or the early fall, altho if sown in the fall it is more liable to run the risk of being destroyed by a hard frost just after the young plants show their first leaves, but when the plants have thrown out a few leaves and made a good growth they will resist even a pretty severe frost. By fall seeding the land often returns a fair yield of hay the first season after sowing. With spring seeding the alfalfa is not likely to make a sufficient growth to produce a profitable crop of hay the first season. If sown in the spring it is not advisable to take a crop from the field the first year, but a good plan is to clip off the growth once or sometimes twice during the summer, the object being to prevent weeds from seeding, to form a mulch, and to prevent the young plants forming seeds, which process lessens the vitality and renders the plants less liable to withstand the hard winter and trying spring following.

In cropping, care should be taken to raise the mower bar so that no injury to the crowns of the young plants may result. Cropping may be done when the plants are from five to eight inches high and the stems should be left on the ground to form a mulch unless found to be so thick that the plants underneath will be smothered. In deciding when and how often to crop it should be borne in mind that the plants should go into the winter

things to remember. First, its food value is greatest if cut just after the blooming has commenced. Second, that the leaves which fall off at the slightest provocation when dry contain by far the most valuable part of the crop, and third, that rain spoils alfalfa. The crop should not be cut when wet nor while the dew is upon it, and it should be remembered that quick drying in the sun makes the leaves brittle and causes them to break off easily, therefore, it has been found advisable to rake shortly after cutting and cure it in the cock. If left in the windrow, the outer layers become dry and brittle, causing a great loss of leaves and deterioration in quality, altho this method is better than leaving it in the swath, but not so good as curing in the cock. While the latter takes more time and labor, it gives a much superior quality of hay, and it is sometimes advisable to turn the cocks over a few hours before stacking or drawing to the barn in order to dry out the layer laid next to the ground. Under no circumstances should damp alfalfa be placed in the cock; green alfalfa will cure in the cock if there is no dew or moisture on the outside of the stems or leaves. It is doubtful if, on the average, it would pay farmers in Western Canada to cut alfalfa more than twice a year, and while under normal rainfall and good soil culture two cuttings may be expected in the drier portions of the country, in a short dry season one crop would be sufficient, while in those sections where the rainfall is exceptional sometimes three cuttings may be secured.

## Pasturing

Alfalfa makes a good pasture for hogs, and cattle may be pastured on it if care is taken not to let them run too long at one time, otherwise they are apt to bloat. The cattle should be turned out a few minutes each day to begin with, and the time gradually lengthened as they get experience with the food, and your own experience will show you when they can be safely trusted on the field. Pigs do well on alfalfa, but may injure the stand if allowed to eat too close, altho pigs in Western Canada generally make hogs of themselves eating alfalfa. Cattle and sheep should never be turned out on alfalfa pasture when it is wet with dew or rain, and it is well to allow them to have the run of a grass pasture at the same time as they have access to the alfalfa pasture, when they will generally feed from the one to the other and lessen the possibility of bloating. Mixtures of alfalfa and some other grasses, such as Western Rye, Brome or Timothy, make a good pasture, but the crop will be found to have its greatest value as hay or as a soiling crop.

## Feeding Value of Alfalfa

As a food for live stock alfalfa may be compared to bran. Its chief food constituents are nitrogen in the form of protein and ash, and it is almost equal to bran in digestible protein and richer in ash. Protein is the most expensive part of a growing animal's food; they use it to make blood, muscle, tendon, skin, hair and wool; the dairy cow to make milk, the horses to make muscle, hoof and tendon, and the hens to make eggs and feathers. The ash material is used generally in making bone.

Well cured alfalfa would give about as good results when fed to dairy cows or young stock as an equal amount of bran, and while it is also good for horses at slow work, it should be remembered that it must be fed sparingly to horses at heavy work or to road horses.

## Value to the Soil

While alfalfa takes away from the soil much mineral matter as well as nitrogen, it leaves the soil richer in nitrogen and humus, and its extensive root system opens up the soil to the beneficial effects of the air and water. Alfalfa is not a plant for a short rotation; the seed is expensive and it takes two or three years to establish itself in the soil.

To summarize, alfalfa is relished by all classes of live stock and is especially valuable for the young and growing animals, dairy cows and poultry. It is a soil enricher and is a crop used to long rotation.



Alfalfa at Gwenmar Farm, owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

contact with direct sunlight. A cloudy day should be chosen, both for taking the soil and for sowing it. It may be sacked up and stored away for a few days without any loss of value so far as bacteria are concerned. Another method is by using the prepared alfalfa culture, but on the whole the former plan is the more successful. The inoculated soil may also be placed in the ground with the seed, and probably this may be the best method, since contact with the plant roots is at once assured and the multiplication of the bacteria under these conditions will be very rapid. When sown on the surface the soil should be immediately harrowed, and as the acreage of alfalfa in a district increases, the need of soil inoculation will become much less, as the bacteria will be carried from place to place by winds or by ordinary traffic.

## Sowing Alfalfa

The amount of alfalfa seed to sow will depend to some extent upon the quality and vitality of the seed. The general practice is to sow from about eight to twenty pounds per acre, altho some of the oldest and most successful alfalfa growers in the West are now using much less seed. Kansas Experimental Station, in their experiments, prove that ten to twelve pounds of good seed per acre, sown in well prepared seed bed, will produce an excellent stand of alfalfa, and good crops have been raised from as low as six pounds of seed to the acre.

with a growth from six to twelve inches in height. Fall seeded alfalfa needs no care in the fall; the fall growth of plants and weeds should be left as a winter covering. The next season alfalfa may be regularly cut for hay and with a good catch will produce two and sometimes three cuttings the first year, yielding two to three tons of good hay per acre. Sometimes it may be found advisable to harrow the field just after the plants are up.

## Cutting Alfalfa Hay

The second year alfalfa should be well enough rooted so that there will be no particular danger. Watch the crowns of the young plants and when you see little shoots coming out around the crown, the beginnings of new stems, it is time for the first cutting. It appears that as the alfalfa approaches maturity these young shoots start from the crowns of the plants, and if the crop is not harvested until in full bloom, or past bloom, these young shoots may be cut off, thus checking the growth of the plants and delaying the harvest of the next crop. Sometimes a severe and late frost may injure the tops of the plants, killing the stems back several inches. If this occurs the crop should be cut at once, even if it is only half matured, but it is well to remember that the plant should be allowed to grow up in the fall so that the snow will hold and prevent the plants being killed out by frost.

In harvesting alfalfa there are three



# The Value of Good Seed

By H. L. KEEGAN

Of the Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary

The importance of the grain crop of the West is everywhere recognized. While the total production of grain is enormous and this is being increased from year to year by a larger acreage being put under cultivation, yet the possibilities of materially increasing production by other means are quite as great and of far more importance.

## Suitable Varieties

The choice of crops to grow is one of the important considerations and requires careful thought for one starting farming operations. The local conditions and the crops already found suitable in the district are good guiding lines. The selection of the most promising varieties of the crops already found to suit local requirements is the next step, and lastly we should always try to improve on our choice.

Radical and sweeping changes are out of the question. If we are not satisfied that the varieties chosen are the best, we should experiment intelligently with the object of finding something better from amongst varieties that promise well for that district, for it is by comparison we learn the characteristics and worth of the varieties.

Provided the farmer has decided on the most suitable crop and variety of same, the last and most important essential is to secure good seed of this chosen variety. To do this it is necessary to have a clear conception of what constitutes good seed.

Briefly the essential points are:

- (1) Strong vitality.
- (2) Plumpness.
- (3) Maturity.
- (4) Uniformity of size, shape and color.
- (5) Trueness to variety.
- (6) Freedom from smut, weed seeds, frost or other injuries.

## Vitality

Strong vitality in a seed is of as much importance as in an animal. A farmer selecting the foundation stock for a herd of cattle naturally selects the most vigorous. Why should he not do the same thing with his spring seed, which is the foundation stock for his season's crop? Besides possessing a strong vital energy, a seed should be stored with sufficient nourishment to carry it over the most critical stage of its life, that is, the time when it is establishing its own roots, for it is at this time that unfavorable weather can affect it for good or evil, and seeds that are stored with the greatest amount of nourishment are in a better position to withstand this trying period of their life. Under-sized or poorly developed seeds use up what little reserve they have before they have formed their full complement of roots, and should they encounter conditions of soil and weather unfavorable to them they are either stunted or killed outright. When this is remembered, the necessity of using large, plump, well developed and fully matured seed is apparent to anyone. Take the instance of a man sowing seed of a variable nature, some plump and some poorly developed, and

what happens if bad weather comes along when the grain is just showing over the ground? The plants from plump seeds withstand it; those from small seeds are enfeebled and incapable of producing a large head. The consequence is, the yield is reduced from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. The economy of insurance is obtained at a very small cash outlay, as it takes little time or money to clean the light grains out of the seed.

The relationship between vitality and size is something that may need some explanation. Plump seed may not necessarily be vital seed, and very often is not. The vitality resides in the embryo or germ. A strong germ, in company with a large reserve of plant food, produces a strong vigorous seedling that will withstand heat, drought or cold.

## Germinating Power

The vitality and germinating energy is something which cannot be known from inspection. The only safe way to determine this important factor of a seed is by means of a germination test. The Dominion Government maintains efficient seed testing laboratories at Ottawa and Calgary, and anyone may have twenty-five samples tested free of charge each year.

In making germination test in the seed laboratory one hundred seeds are counted out indiscriminately from the sample submitted. If the seed has not been cleaned before the sample was taken the one hundred seeds used in the test will contain a proportion of light immature kernels, many of which will not germinate and the result of the test will be correspondingly low. During the test the seeds are kept moist, and at a suitable temperature (for cereals roughly 60 deg. to 80 deg. Fahr.). Those roots and stem, are counted and removed, from time to time.

The first count of germinated seeds in the case of wheat and barley is made after four days. For oats the preliminary count is usually given after six days. The result of this preliminary count is of much importance in determining the vitality of a sample. Some-

times a sample of oats will show only 50 or 60 germinated seeds after six days while the final result may be over 90 per cent. Such a seed is deficient in vitality and is not as good as one that may show a slightly lower final test, but which possesses sufficient energy of germination to give a high percentage during the first few days.

No farmer should be satisfied unless his seed will germinate at least 90 per cent. at the preliminary count. It is only by using seed of this kind that he can secure a strong, vigorous and uniform stand. Seed which keeps coming up for two or three weeks after it has been sown is not satisfactory. The plants produced never attain the same stage of growth, and so ripen unevenly. If such a field is left until all the seed has ripened some is too ripe, and shells easily. If it is cut earlier, some of the grain is not fully developed, and the yield is not what it should be on that account.

Strong seed comes up quickly and evenly. Often a farmer would give a good deal if his crop were a few days further advanced when danger of frost comes. Why not get busy and give the crop a few days' start by sowing strong seed? Weak plantlets, even if they are not killed outright by unfavorable weather, are affected much more seriously than are strong healthy ones. Thus the strong seed not only gets a few days' start in coming up, but the young plants come thru any unfavorable weather and are much more robust, growing more vigorously when fine weather does come than do seedlings of low vitality.

The period between sowing and reaping may thus be shortened by several days, and the danger from frost injury lessened by so much. When poor seed is used and a poor stand results, there are always weeds ready to take the place of the missing grain and to crowd out the weaker seedlings. These, then, by entailing extra work in handling the grain still further cut into the already decreased profits which are to be expected from a poor stand.

The purity of seed is a very important factor. Some of the land growing grain

in Western Canada is so badly polluted with weed seeds that it will probably never be free from weeds again, and the crops produced on it are injured to a considerable extent on that account.

Not only do weeds take the moisture and nourishment that should go to the crop, but they contribute to the cost of production:

(1) Because it takes more twine for a field containing weeds.

(2) The labor of stooking, drawing and threshing is greater.

(3) The weed seeds help to fill up the bushels and are paid for in the threshing bill at the same rate as if they were good grain.

(4) The cost of hauling this useless material to the car, and freighting it to the terminal elevators where it is cleaned out, is often very high.

## The Weed Pest

The writer has seen cars of flax at Fort William which carried a dockage of fifteen per cent. This amounts to over two hundred bushels on an eighty thousand pound car. If the cost of threshing, hauling to the car, and the freight on two hundred bushels of flax had been levied as a tax on the producer he would have realized a little more clearly the enormous burden under which he labors on account of his weed infested fields. From information gathered from year to year it is known that wild oats, wild mustard, false flax, stinkweed and other pernicious weeds are rapidly spreading over the whole West. In the case of these weeds the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is terribly true, and farmers who are fortunate enough to have farms free from some of these pests should count no trouble too great to prevent their introduction. Any seed that is suspected of containing noxious weeds should not be sown until the grower has ascertained for certain that such weeds are not present.

Whether seed is going to deteriorate or improve in quality from year to year, is governed by the care taken in growing the crop from which the seed is selected. No selection, and imperfect methods of cultivation in a very few

years causes a marked difference in the productiveness of seed which gives rise to the belief of seed "running out," an unnecessary state of affairs, due only to poor methods of farming. The result of this so-called "running out" of seed is that the individual is forced to get new seed, often not the variety he wants, grown perhaps in a different part of the country, and not adapted to his climate, or contains one or two weed seeds that he had not before on his farm. It seems reasonable, therefore, that anyone having a suitable variety should preserve it, and should endeavor, from year to year, to improve the quality, and it is by selection that this can be done. Head selection, this is, selecting seed from individual plants will not be convenient for every farmer. Many have not the time or inclination, but a few hours spent in this way each year will give large returns.

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Where good seed is grown—Experimental plots at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## THE WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS IN CONVENTION

A summary of the happenings at the Women Grain Growers' convention in Moose Jaw was given in the last issue of The Guide. As no degree of wordiness could convey an adequate conception of the earnestness and power that one felt to be behind this movement it only remains to give a brief resume of the papers not already reported.

The nearly eighty women who attended this convention were so radical that nothing less free than the Women Grain Growers could have contained them. They felt, and did not hesitate to express the idea, that they could do everything that any other organization of women could do and they could do several things more—being free to delve as deeply as they pleased into politics.

In view of the fact that many women at home are waiting anxiously for the report of what this meeting accomplished, with an idea of organizing a society of their own, I am printing in this issue the two papers which were given by Mrs. McNaughtan and Mrs. Haight at the organization meeting.

## AIMS AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE W.G.G.A.

By Mrs. Violet McNaughtan

If I deal mainly with the business side of the subject may I be excused as that is the part I am more accustomed to.

In discussing the aims and possibilities of the W.G.G.A. I would suggest that we first consider the need of such an organization.

Let us think of this great West as it was, say forty or fifty years ago, and then look at it as it is today.

Who has made possible this wonderful change? Is it not the farmer, his wife and family? And who is reaping the greatest reward from this development? Is it the farmer, his wife and family? I doubt it. Individual farmers have grown rich, but is it not due to some turn of fortune's wheel such as a railway coming near his farm or a town springing up close by rather than the net result of his labors?

What is the standing of the Saskatchewan farmer today? I quote from the report of the Agricultural Credit Commission of Saskatchewan the following facts: Saskatchewan farmers owe at least \$150,000,000 or from \$5 upwards on every occupied acre of land, and eighty per cent. of patented farms are mortgaged. What does this mean? Does it not mean that the farmer and his wife should do some serious thinking?

The same report gives the following reasons, among others, as causes of present economic conditions in rural life:

- (1) Lack of cohesiveness in rural life.
- (2) Primitiveness of market arrangements for by-products.
- (3) High rate of interest prevailing.
- (4) Lack of social atmosphere.

Do the conditions need improving? What is the remedy? Organization.

One form of organization that can do much is the W.G.G.A. Why? Because all classes, all creeds can work together towards the same object—their common good, and working know that they have the co-operation of their men.

The greatest present aim of W.G.G.A. should be to form complete machinery. By machinery I mean a live reliable committee or whatever form the head of the organization shall take. Helpful literature on W.G.G.A. A guide, whereby any group of women in any part of the province can form a local branch whether they have any previous experience in organization work or not.

### Platform

I think this convention should form a platform. There are several questions we are taking up as individuals. Why not take a stand today on the most important ones, such as suffrage, abolish the bar, peace, etc. It would help us in our propaganda for the coming year. Let us always work with our object in view. Our public questions are fighting questions. To fight we need weapons. Our weapon at present is organized effort directed towards our member, because

in all these questions different legislation is necessary.

Have we the right to approach our member? Does he legislate for men only, or for men and women?

I would urge that we aim to form a union in each provincial constituency, composed of the local branches of W.G.G.A. contained therein, with a head organizer in each constituency. We may approach our member individually without effect, but collectively I think with a different result.

Imagine fifty unions in fifty constituencies studying the same platform. We have no vote, but the voters are with us. Instead of bothering our member for a subscription towards some local object, would it not be more to the point to ask him to address our meeting and give his views on the questions we are taking up? Then verify his statements by his actions in the House.

### Local Aims

So much for the public side of our work. Our local aim should be to build up a complete local. To do so we must study and work. We must make our meetings interesting and endeavor to bring everybody in. We must develop local talent, encourage local taste for music and literature. We must interest ourselves in the education question. School boards should have women trustees. We must apply business methods to our local market transactions. We must foster the co-operative spirit in every possible way, such as buying rings.

We must in all our work bear in mind that it is our part to "raise the standard of living in our community."

## GETTING THE BEST OUT OF FARM LIFE

By Mrs. S. V. Haight

I wish to say first of all that I like farm life; that I think it the best life of all or it could be made so.

It is the healthiest life, the freest and most interesting. We are near to nature. Our animals are our friends. Our plants and trees and growing things are all our friends, who speak a friendly language and give us welcome when we go among them.

But there is so much work to be done that there is great need of co-operation on the farm and co-operation in the family as well as outside. When the busy times start there is work for every member of the family. The present high cost of living necessitates the producing of as much food stuff as possible on the farm, and on small farms where little help is kept a great deal of this work falls to the women and children. But it has its pleasures as well as its discouragements. Money is not the best end to be gained from the farm, altho we must have a certain amount of it to insure ourselves in years to come and to educate our children.

Organization for educational, social and industrial purposes seems more necessary in the country than anywhere and is also more handicapped. Yet to get the best of life we must form these organizations and give them our hearty support.

The country school is not always what it might be. If the people of the district would join with the teacher, make the school house a sort of social centre and themselves a civic league to help to make the prairie less lonely and bare, it would be work well worth the doing. Our locality got up an Arbor Day party last year at our school. It was the middle of seeding and the men could not come, but the women turned out and each brought a tree or flowering shrub. The result was a dozen or more nice trees, lilac, honey-suckle and rose bushes for the school grounds. One farmer living near took time to draw a tank of water and the teacher and children took care of the young plants and all grew. When a little effort like this is so well rewarded one can see what could be done by a real live civic league if one could be formed in each locality for the betterment of that community. The W.G.G.A. have these interests at heart and hope to do a good deal along these lines.

The time of the farm woman as a rule is so taken up that she has very little time for study.

But there are so many magazines that have condensed articles, like The Grain Growers' Guide, and a great many women's magazines that one can keep themselves pretty well informed with little study. These magazines cost more or less money, but so does any education, and we cannot afford to be without them even if it does seem sometimes to be quite beyond our means. But if you have your club or meeting-time you can exchange reading matter with your neighbor, form a circulating library, as it were, and by subscribing for one get the reading of many, and often by subscribing together you can get clubbing rates. It is a mistake to stop studying because you stop school. The school is supposed to prepare you for education and put one in a way to go on by one's self.

Pages are written on labor saving devices and time savers. Study these and adopt such as you can afford and use the time saved for study and club work.

Our prairie houses are not all we would like. The high cost of lumber, furniture and supplies puts the "house beautiful" out of our reach quite often. But home spirit and atmosphere and hospitality can fill a humble house, and by co-operation and women's clubs we can educate ourselves as to what we want and together we can surely get better value for money invested and learn how best to make use of what we have.

In ordering direct from producer one can often get better returns. The members of our own W.G.G.A. ordered our fruit direct from B.C. fruit growers this year and received better fruit and cheaper than ever before, and it is our duty as homemakers to get the best and purest food for our table as well as best returns for our money.

We owe it to ourselves and our children to see that we have proper entertainment, for pleasure is our need and our right after our work.

Music should be in every home in some form and one should become familiar with the best music as well as the best artists, pictures and writers.

School libraries should be in all school-rooms and all the writers of today should be well represented, as well as the old classics, and to bring young people together to discuss these books is the finest kind of entertainment, and to deny one's self this pleasure is to miss one of the best things of home life; and one gets far more out of a book if one can see it from other people's viewpoint as well as one's own.

Public health depends on public education in health matters. The farm life is a healthy life, but there is much to learn in health matters. How best to keep pure our water supply. Protection against flies and disease germs. Safe and sane dress for ourselves and our children.

The development of the people and fitting them to their work in the world is quite as important as increasing the crops or protecting the hog, and to reach the highest development we must meet our neighbors and learn from each other. For the highest have something to learn and the lowest something to impart.

A woman's place is in the home. This is quite right and if she is a woman worth while she will be there heart and hand. But a mother is a very poor mother if she doesn't look beyond the home. For children have a way of leaving even the best of homes to go out into the world, and if a mother's heart isn't big enough to take in a little of the world and its doing there is something wrong with the heart and the woman.

You tell the truth to your children to safeguard them and that is all very well so far as it goes; but you might almost as well tell your chicken of the wolf and then turn them out to take their chance. The wolves are about our own door, ready for our boys and girls and they will get some of them. Will it be your child or mine?

If the women of today would bestir themselves they can do much to remedy present day evils. There is a motto you have all heard:

"I'm only one, but I am one. I can't do everything, but I can do something. What I can do I ought to do and what I ought to do by the help of God I will do."

Men have set up two sets of morals, one for themselves and one for women. Women should insist on one set of morals for both. Equal purity and laws that will mean justice for all and special privilege for none.

If a mother brings up her boy to be a good citizen to aid his country by being a worker for progress and universal peace, equal justice and equal opportunity, she will have a son far more patriotic than one trained to kill and destroy.

Perhaps I am wandering from my subject, but it seems to me that our children are our best crop, and they are not yet harvested. What will the harvest be? Are we to have a rich reward or are conditions over which we have no control to rob us of what we hold most dear? Isn't it well for us women to leave the farm once in a while to meet other mothers and educate ourselves to existing conditions? Our men folks have asked us here in Saskatchewan to join them in these endeavors. It is only by united effort that we can hope to get better social conditions, better markets to sell our produce and to buy what we need, better schools, better conditions both in the home and community in which we live, and thus get the best out of farm life.

## LIST OF REGISTERED DELEGATES

Mrs. James Sinclair, Archive; Mrs. Isaac West, Archive; Mrs. Hesterman, Thorndyke; Mary Miller, Walpole; Mrs. Wm. Chapman, Tugaskie; Mrs. Austin Hodgins, Mortlach; Mrs. J. E. Doull, Govan; Mrs. J. W. Hannah, Rouleau; Irene Duffus, Saltcoats; Mrs. A. C. Hamdorf, Rouleau; Gertrude Casey, Tyner; Mrs. R. Richardson, Warmley; Mrs. D. MacIntosh, Whitewood; Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche; Miss A. Scott, District 13; Miss M. Scott, District 13; Mrs. W. B. Brookbank, Fortune; Mrs. Peter Stacey, Girvin; Mrs. Gordon R. Newberry, District 15; Mrs. S. R. Newberry, District 15; Mrs. L. M. Eldstrom, District 15; Mrs. A. H. Woolf, Red Lake; Mrs. M. P. Lindgren, Biggar; Mrs. W. H. Johnston, Moose Jaw, Box 426; Mrs. R. W. Lillico, Moose Jaw, Box 510; Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Dinsmore; Mrs. W. M. Thrasher, Dinsmore; Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Girvin; Mrs. S. A. Sossdahl, Midale; Mrs. Ella Sparrow, District 13; Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle; Mrs. M. McNaughton, Drinkwater; Mrs. N. J. Anderson, Sutherland; Mrs. F. Nicholson, District 13; Mrs. Wm. Doig, Delisle; Mrs. C. W. Smith, Reford; Mrs. C. H. Atchison, Moose Jaw; Mrs. W. H. S. Grange, Prince Albert; Mrs. F. H. Faith, Eyebrow; Mrs. L. W. Richardson, Dundurn; Mrs. Harry Ducie, Coates; Mrs. J. J. Howard, Lang; Mrs. A. J. Hawkes, Percival; Mrs. E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw; Mrs. A. D. Grant, Storthoaks; Mrs. R. J. McFarlane, Hillview; Mrs. W. F. Vallbrecht, Creelman; Mrs. James McKee, Creelman; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Belle Plaines; Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantallon; Mrs. Irene Thompson, Netherhill; Mrs. Annie Sheppard, Arelee; Mrs. M. L. Milne, Woodlawn; Mrs. E. McNeal, Expanse; Mrs. H. L. Pearsons, Keeler; Mrs. Jas. E. Anderson, Broderick; Mrs. Robert C. Hicks, Rossetti; Mrs. H. J. Dewinton, Eagle Creek; Mrs. Harry Osborn, Weyburn; Mrs. W. Sam Metheal, Weyburn; Mrs. Geo. Bailey, Glenrose; Mrs. R. W. Samson, Idaleen; Mrs. W. J. Hammill, Milden; Mrs. J. J. Whitey, Traynor; Mrs. Chas. Colquhoun, Maple Creek; Miss Constance Stokes, Maple Creek; Mrs. L. K. Stott, Simpson; Mrs. A. G. Meadows, Valjean; Mrs. L. T. Lindgoist, Valjean; Mrs. John Ames, Hanley; Mrs. T. P. Conlan, Archive; Mrs. S. H. McWilliams, Drinkwater; Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Colfax; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Belle Plain; Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Archive; Mrs. Robert Sibbald; Mrs. McPherson; Mrs. Chas. Bowring, Fleming.

## PORK MUST BE CAREFULLY COOKED

The fat and lean meat of pork are very different from the fat and lean of other animals. There is a much larger accumulation of fat between the fibers, and the lean flesh is dense, and must be overcooked to be safe. For these reasons it is not easily digested.



Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer  
 President—W. J. Tregillus - Calgary  
 Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,  
 Edmonton; Second, James Speakman,  
 Penhold; Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer;  
 Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.  
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary  
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by  
 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

## District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Ed-  
 monton—F. C. Clare, South Edmonton;  
 Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red  
 Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary  
 —H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J.  
 Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D.  
 Trego, Gleichen.

## U.F.A. Circular No. 1

425-427 Lougheed Bldg.,  
 Calgary, Alberta,

February 10, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of.....  
 Union No.....

Gentlemen:—

The sixth annual convention of our Association has now become history and I think that most should be well satisfied with the results achieved, tho it was undoubtedly a misfortune that our program was so long and the time at our disposal so short that a number of important matters had to be passed upon with little or no discussion, while others had to be omitted altogether. Obviously, with the continued increase in the number of our unions, something must be done before another convention comes round to reduce the volume of work the delegates will be called upon to deal with to reasonable proportions. A resolution was passed at the convention instructing the new directors to this effect, but our unions can render very valuable assistance themselves by giving all subjects more thorough discussion before passing on them, and by sending in their resolutions earlier in the year.

The convention which has just passed will be notable among other things, for the fact that the representation from the unions was almost equal to that of 1911 and 1912 combined, or over 80% larger than last year. But even with this great improvement, the number of unions who failed to send even one delegate to their annual parliament leaves room for a healthy reduction. Let us hope that this year each of our unions will set aside the small sum required to pay the expenses of at least one delegate to our seventh annual convention to be held in Edmonton in January, 1915.

### Co-operative Work

One thought that could not fail to occur to even the casual observer at Lethbridge, was the earnest desire of all sections to make progress in the direction of co-operative selling and purchasing of all farm produce and necessities, and in this connection it is particularly gratifying to note the almost unanimous decision of those present to adopt the sound principle of making our business organizations as strong and independent as possible, while retaining the basic principles of real co-operation, also in so decidedly registering their belief in the policy of all the farmers' organizations getting together and co-operating with each other with the idea of accomplishing as much as possible with the means at our disposal by united action, thereby eliminating possible waste by the overlapping of the work of each organization. While we may all have different opinions as to just how various details should be arranged (it would be strange and unhealthy if we never differed), we must remember we are all working for the same object, and if there are things in the organization we are interested in, which are not quite to our way of thinking, let us use the real principle of co-operation and by using our vote, combined with that of our neighbor and others whom we have been able to convert by solid reasoning, change those things we do not like from within the organization. There is fighting enough to do at all times with those who are always opposed to co-operation among the farmers and workers. But among ourselves, let us be fair. Let us take our defeats like men and stand by the majority until we in our turn can persuade the majority to our way of thinking. A great farmers' movement such as we are building up cannot be made in a day. The work must of necessity be slower than we would wish, for every step must be carefully guarded. Above all, be loyal to your organization. Stand by your guns if you must, but do not slur your neighbor if he does the same. He is probably as honest in his opinion as you are in yours.

### Membership Dues

We do not like to worry our secretaries about such matters as funds too often,

but would like to ask the special indulgence of our members on this occasion. The holding of such a convention as the one just passed, particularly away from home, involves heavy expense and our treasury has suffered accordingly. We would also like to be in a position to carry out a thorough scheme of organization and re-organization at an early date, and a good balance on hand is needed to finance same. If our local secretaries and members will send in their dues promptly, and also induce their neighbors to become members, we can do a great work within the next few months. Our organization fund is also open to all for voluntary contributions for carrying on the work. Last year this fund did not receive more than about half as much support as during the year previous. Can we not make the fund a real factor in 1914? Last, but not least, there is our life membership list. Please look up our annual report and see if you cannot do something to help us in this.

Yours faithfully,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,  
 General Secretary.

The following report has been received from J. Y. Clark:—

"Carlstadt Union, No. 820, met in regular session at 2 p.m. on Saturday last at the Farmers' Hotel. Letters from various business firms, giving prices to the U.F.A. on a large list of commodities to be handled co-operatively thru our local union, were read. The report of the delegates to our provincial convention at Lethbridge showed that the organization as a whole in the province made a clear gain of 40% during the year of 1913, also that they have accomplished more than in any previous year. Each delegate expressed great enthusiasm and encouraged the members to send as many to the next convention as possible. It was unanimously agreed to have each of the five next regular meetings a big rally meeting and render a special program, also to secure the services of talented speakers from various parts of the province to address our union on subjects most vital to the farmers in this district. The first speaker in this respect will be Mr. Foley, of Edmonton, who has charge of the Poultry Department for the province. We are to have him present at our next meeting, February 14 at 7.30 p.m., and the program also includes initiation of new members, including ladies; music, by the Carlstadt String Band; Review of the Progress of the U.F.A., by W. J. Hall; a paper, by Mrs. J. Y. Clark; several musical selections, and a debate, "Resolved that money is more beneficial than knowledge." Affirmative, Messrs. F. E. McDiarmid, Coffee and J. Flouty. Negative, Messrs. V. Lloyd, Harris and J. Y. Clark. A supper will conclude the evening's entertainment."

### RIVER POLLUTION BY EDMONTON

F. C. Clare, the newly appointed director for the Edmonton constituency, writes as follows: "I think the following would be of interest to our members and would be glad if you would have it published in The Grain Growers' Guide. On the 13th day of March, 1909, at a meeting of the Edmonton Local Union, No. 20, a resolution was passed asking the provincial government to take steps to compel the city of Edmonton to purify their sewerage before it entered the Saskatchewan River. Since that date I have been in constant communication with the provincial sanitary authorities and others on this matter, with the object of having this carried out. The sanitary authorities have several times requested the city of Edmonton to install a sewerage purification plant and have even threatened to enforce the law by compelling them to do so, but every year has seen the city increasing her sewerage system, but without any attempt at purification. Last spring I instructed my lawyers to take such steps as he saw fit to compel the city to comply with the law. As I live on the Saskatchewan River below Edmonton, I with others suffer considerable damage,

inconvenience and danger arising from this pollution. Not only is the water dangerous to human life, but the city health officer prohibits milk to enter the city if the cows drink the water from the river, and also prohibits the cutting and storing of ice if used for dairy purposes. My lawyer said it was always customary for the attorney-general to join suit if asked to in such cases, but on his applying for this, permission could not be obtained, nor could I get aid from a town situated below me on the river, which was also suffering from the nuisance. He, however, applied on my behalf for an injunction to restrain the city from allowing its sewerage to enter the Saskatchewan River without first being purified. The case was heard in the Supreme Court at Edmonton early in April last and, after a lapse of nearly ten months, judgment has just been given in my favor by Mr. Justice Scott, giving the city two years to complete its sewerage purification system, at the expiration of which period the injunction to stand. I feel sure there are many members of our Association who are suffering hardships of this sort in various parts of the province who will be glad to learn that the courts will guard their interests if they apply to them for help."

### BOX SOCIAL NETS \$87

The following encouraging report has been sent to us by a member of the Balfour Union, No. 222:—

"Just a few lines to let folks know that the Balfour Local, No. 222, is still alive and doing business all the time. Altho we have not quite as large a membership as some of the locals, we always have good meetings, which we hold the first and third Saturdays of each month. Everyone seems to take an interest at the meeting and tries to help the cause along. Altho we have not done a great deal of buying thru the local, we have saved several hundred dollars on what we have bought during the past year, and everyone has been well satisfied with the goods furnished. We have held a number of entertainments during the past year, which have always drawn full houses. We have another entertainment under way for the 13th of February. We held a box social and dance on the night of January 16th for the purpose of raising funds to defray expenses of three delegates to the convention at Lethbridge. Both the social part and the dance were a great success, but most of the credit is due to our worthy secretary, who took the most important part, that of auctioneer, which he handled in a most satisfactory manner to all concerned, having the interest of the union so much at heart that he nearly forgot the important part, viz., getting a basket for himself. We made a charge of 50 cents to every gentleman and then to anyone buying a basket to the value of \$2 or over we refunded the 50 cents, and to anyone who did not get a basket we furnished lunch. There was a cash prize of \$2 given to the lady who supplied the box which drew the highest bid. Mrs. Andrew Ditto, of Stavely, won the \$2 prize. After we had paid all expenses in connection with the dance and social, we had a balance of \$87 to turn over to the secretary-treasurer, so we think that we did well. We were very much disappointed in the entertainment part of the evening as we expected a member of the U.F.A. from Calgary, but he never arrived. The committees for both the social and the dance wish to thank all who helped to make the evening a success and hope that the next time we will do even better. All success to the U.F.A."

Fred Cox, secretary of the Wavy Plain Union, No. 572, which has been organized during the past few weeks, sends in the following report of a meeting held on January 31, 1914:—

"After routine business a call for new members was made, the suggestion being made that all new members be voted in by secret ballot. One application was made and the candidate elected unanimously. The coal committee reported unofficially that a U.F.A. to the north had ordered two carloads of coal to which

the union would have access. A motion was moved, seconded and carried to the effect that we communicate with the union to the north in regard to ordering a carload of flour. A suggestion was made that the union investigate the share cattle raising proposition. It was also suggested that the union use their influence with the council to have all obstacles removed from the public roads, and also investigate the general distribution of road work in the district. Another suggestion was made to the effect that the union use its influence to have a more uniform government hail insurance rate per acre. A very interesting talk was given by the president and others, the topic being, "Present and Future Welfare of the U.F.A."

### LINDA HAS LIBRARY OF 400

M. Oliver, the newly appointed secretary of the Linda Local Union, No. 485, reports:—

"The annual meeting of the Linda Branch, No. 485, was held on the 11th day of December at the Linda Hall with fifteen members present. The accounts for the past year were duly audited and passed. The executive appointed for the coming year were: President, Alex. Leen; vice-president, John Natal; treasurer, John Gusick; and secretary, Martin Oliver. The report shows a membership of twenty-two, but only fifteen are in good standing. The meetings have been held regularly every second Saturday in the month. The branch co-operated with Union No. 89 in purchasing supplies of flour, twine, formalin and apples, and these deals have given the greatest satisfaction to our members. In the future we expect to make our co-operative buying more extensive. Already this union is the owner of Linda Hall, a building 32 feet by 24 feet, and has a library of 400 books."

The monthly meeting of the Raven Union, No. 554, was held on February 6. A question was raised as to the great need in this district for an interurban railway, it being one of the finest districts for mixed farming and dairying with no ready means of marketing produce. After discussion this was left over till the next meeting. The secretary was instructed to look up a market for tamarac fence posts for next winter. It was also resolved that this union buy a drum of coal oil to be sold to the members as required. The next meeting was fixed for March 6, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to a social program, in which the youngsters took a prominent part.

The old Spring Ridge Union, No. 80, recently re-organized with twelve new members as a start and we understand have added to this number since. F. H. Dixon was the delegate in attendance at the annual convention at Lethbridge. As Mr. Suffield, the secretary, says, we realize we must have a fair roll of members in order to keep the union in good working order and the more the better.

One of our new unions is Elk Point, No. 564. Albert Whitworth in reporting the organization supplies the following list of officers: President, Chas. Hood; secretary, A. Whitworth; directors, Messrs. J. C. Lambright, C. J. Markstead, T. R. Aarbo, J. Luknes, J. Munroe and G. M. Goben. The name chosen for the union was Elk Point Union of the U.F.A., meetings to be held at the Elk Point schoolhouse. The next meeting to be called by the secretary on receipt of full information, etc., from the Central office.

Yet another new union is Benton, No. 572. Fred Cox, the secretary, sends in a list of sixteen names as a result of their first meeting, also a full list of officers. The union also inquires for the names of some reliable dealers in various commodities, and evidently the union intends to get busy on co-operative purchasing right away. We wish them every success.



**OFFICERS:**

<b>Honorary President:</b>	Virden
J. W. Scallion	
<b>President:</b>	Culross
R. C. Henders	
<b>Vice-President:</b>	Oakville
J. S. Wood	
<b>Secretary-Treasurer:</b>	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

**SHOAL LAKE'S RESOLUTIONS**

The following resolutions were passed after full discussion at our last meeting, held on the 7th. It was shown that in two ways the Canadian farmer will benefit by putting grain and grain products on the free list: First, by competition of the American railways; second, by the fact that millers will have to come up to the scratch and give more for their Canadian wheat if they want to grind it in their mills.

**Free Trade with Britain**

Moved by John Slater and Stewart Stevenson: Whereas the best interests of the people of Canada, and our loyalty to the British crown, demands that the tariff barriers of trade with the motherland be removed, and thus cheapen the cost to the Canadian consumers of goods manufactured in Great Britain. Therefore be it resolved that we urge the government to recommend to parliament, at this session, a reduction in the tariff on imports from Great Britain to one half the general tariff, and to provide for a further gradual reduction until there is free trade with Great Britain in five years. Carried.

**Re Hudson Bay Railway**

Moved by Chas. Findlay and Chas. Cuntz: That this Association, while approving of the government's construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, yet we steadfastly adhere to the principle of government operation of same; and furthermore this Association would respectfully remind Premier Borden of his promise to build or acquire all terminal elevators at the lake front and Hudson Bay and operate same under an independent commission. Carried.

**JOHN KENNEDY'S BUSINESS TALK**

Extremely bad roads did not interfere with a splendid turnout of the farmers on Saturday at Virden to hear John Kennedy, vice-president of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. The big Court Room was packed to the door. Mr. Kennedy spoke for a little over two hours, touching on the most important problems of the farmers and their company. He started out with the farmer who got a good crop threshed in good time, loaded in a car and sold at Fort William prices and sat in a chair full of contentment with the idea that he had got full value for his wheat. Mr. Kennedy reminded that man that he was not getting full value for his grain by five or six cents a bushel. He explained that two courses were open to remedy this situation—On the sample market and the other the financing the farmer on the farm. The latter course would prevent half a million bushels a day being thrown on a market that did not want to buy and which the law of supply and demand would not stand. Storage and insurance must be provided and an enormous line of credit established, and all this cost money. The result was that the dealer must protect himself by a margin of five or six cents a bushel or be soon forced out of business. Mr. Kennedy dwelt on the movement now on foot to consolidate the three great co-operative companies of the three provinces. This is the power destined to bring every farmer into the Grain Growers' Association. The prosperity of the company was outlined, including their timber limit. Co-operation and other activities of the company were gone into. Mr. Kennedy adding that this great enterprise has not cost the farmer one cent. The speaker gave a short history of the new flax twine and knottter proposition.

W. J. DONAHOE.

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC vs. MONOPOLIES**

On January 26 our Association held a debate with the Christian Endeavor Society on: Resolved that the liquor traffic is a greater menace to the nation than all other monopolies combined. Mr. Servante led the affirmative, ably supported by Miss Thompson and Miss Grover. They had a well prepared argument and brought out the demoralizing effects the liquor traffic had on the nation

spiritually, morally, physically, financially, the evil effects on the health of the people, the amount of money spent on liquor which should go to provide for the women and children in the homes. The majority of crimes and police court cases were traced to the liquor traffic, the large amount of arrests in cities where the bar was open on holidays and the few arrests where it was closed. It was the worst corrupter of politics in the country, a menace to the law and the trade of the nation, a man's business career and a corrupter of the citizen.

Mr. Babcock led the negative, supported by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Large, and showed up the huge profits of the combines, how they robbed the working man and the grain producer by compelling all the small companies to form into large mergers, the effect it had on the whole country by raising the price of machinery, boots, clothing, high cost of living; the railway combines and the excessive freight rates charged in the Western provinces; the bankers' combine and the large amount of money they lent to the big monopolies at low interest and the small amount lent to the farmer at high interest; the large profits made on watered stock which the people were compelled to pay. No man was compelled to drink liquor. How the big combines buying up land in large tracts kept out the settlers and their land increased in value by the hard work of the farmers along side of them.

The debate ended by the affirmative winning by a small majority of points, and all went home well pleased with the evening spent, hoping there would be more of these debates.

WM. DENOON,  
Sec.-Treas., Birnie, Man.

**LAVINIA'S PASSWORD—  
"FORWARD"**

On January 18 one of the most successful meetings in the history of this Association was held at the Siding. The announcement was for one o'clock and right on time were thirty-one of our fully paid up members. The president, G. W. Smith, asked the secretary of co-operation, Ed. W. McConnell, to read the communications, which were many. It was decided that we order a car of salt thru J. G. Simmie, of McConnell. Mr. Simmie is vice-president of that Association at McConnell town, also general merchant. The next order was a car of cedar posts from McCollom Lumber Co., Winnipeg. These posts are being delivered from the Rainy River district, all green, just cut this winter, not less than four inches, and peeled, and judging from the number of unfilled orders among the farmers one or two more cars will be ordered before spring. The next business was a car of woven fence wire from the Sarnia Fence Company. Five hundred pounds of evaporated apples were sold to the members. Four new members joined the Association. This being the first meeting since the convention the president called upon the five delegates who attended. Ed. W. McConnell spoke principally on the growth of our great organization and the great interest taken by our young men. A copy of the printed resolutions of the Brandon convention was read and some of the principal ones, such as hail insurance, Sarnia Fence and storing and sampling of our cars of grain, were discussed. R. D. Vanalostine next responded and in his usual able manner told about the vast amount of good the organization was doing for the local Associations. He said it was one of the best in the history of the Central Association and hoped that he and Mrs. Vanalostine would be able to attend next year. J. W. Stewart spoke of the good time he and the rest of the delegates had while in Brandon and hoped that many more would be able to attend if spared to see another year. Fred Wyatt then spoke for some time and suggested that it would be in the interest of this Association to delegate as many young men as possible to get our young men more interested in the good work. M. O. Tremain said it was the best outing that he had for some time and referred to some of the excellent addresses that the delegates had the privilege of hearing. All went home

satisfied that it was the best meeting ever held. Our password is "forward."

ED. W. McCONNELL,  
Co-operative Secretary, Lavinia.

**OYSTER SUPPER AND DIRECT  
LEGISLATION**

On the 6th of February the Otterburne branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its annual "Oyster Supper," which, in spite of it being 45 below zero, was attended by a full house. Four new members were enrolled, and I do not anticipate any great falling off of our numbers this year. Our members are very scattered and a few from outlying districts may resign owing to the distance, and consequent inability to attend meetings and thus keep in touch with the Association's doings. The evening opened with supper kindly presided over by the ladies of the district, then followed some songs and the event of the evening, an able address on Direct Legislation by F. J. Dixon, secretary of the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba. This subject gave us something else to think about, and Mr. Dixon's speech was greatly appreciated. I will bring up the matter of buttons, etc., mentioned in your recent letter, at our next meeting. I notice in the newspaper reports of the convention that Otterburne is mentioned in the "pledged" list of money collected. I handed in my check for \$10 on the last day and have no doubt it reached you O.K.

T. C. BUCKLAND,  
Sec'y Otterburne Branch.

The secretary of Pilot Mound branch, C. T. Masson, writes: We have handled a carload of apples and a carload of flour and feed during the past season, but are up against the difficulty as far as feed is concerned in not being able to procure all the bran we have desired. Possibly other branches are up against the same trouble, but I think these conditions will right themselves in a few years if The Grain Growers' Grain Company go into milling more extensively. We procured our flour and feed from the Manitou Milling Company, and quality was very good.

A dance and box social was held at Mulvihill in connection with the building fund of the Grain Growers' Association, Mulvihill branch. There was quite a large attendance and a very delightful evening was spent. At 12 p.m. the boxes were auctioned off, realizing the sum of \$33.95, which was very satisfactory, taking all things into consideration. Much amusement was caused by one man buying a box who could not find the owner of it. Eventually he decided to dig into his basket alone, and when he opened it he found his "girl" in the form of a frozen fish, which bore this inscription: "I am a sucker and so are you." Much laughter filled the room when "Miss Fish" was produced. After a short program, which included very good items by Messrs. Campbell, Roberts and Torgusen, dancing was resumed until the young folk found themselves unable to stand up any longer.

**ST. LOUIS KEEPS UP INTEREST**

On the evening of February 4 the first regular meeting for the new year of the St. Louis branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in the Wakefield school house. A considerable number of preliminary meetings had been held previous to this, in order to ascertain whether the farmers of the neighborhood were interested in the affairs of the Association. The following officers were elected for the year 1914: President, H. Vosper; vice-president, A. W. Brimacombe; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Peck; directors, Messrs. D. McDonald, W. B. Meneer, H. A. Walker, Jas. E. Foster, Wm. Briggs, jr., Eli Carter; auditor, W. B. Meneer. Regular meetings of the sub-association will be held on the first Saturday of every month, three out of the year. Meetings to be called to order at 8.00 sharp. A special meeting was called for February 11 to discuss co-operative buying, and a committee was formed to take orders for a car of flour and feed. A special meeting has been called for February 25, at which meeting a debate

**Directors:**

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

will take place between three members of Clandeboye Association and three from this Association; meeting to be held in Wakefield school house; subject, "Mixed Farming versus Grain Growing."

A new branch of the Association has recently been formed at Pope. This point is in a very fine part of the province and should become a very strong branch. The officers elected were: President, John Strachan; secretary-treasurer, A. J. T. Angus. The balance of the officers are to be elected at a later meeting.

A meeting of the Baycentre branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in the Dickson school house on January 23. Some important resolutions were passed, among which the following was included: Resolved that we approve of the resolution passed at the convention re the distribution and sale of farm produce, and of having the farmers represented on the board of the Winnipeg market.

**EMERGENCY FUND**

Previously acknowledged	\$312.60
Shoal Lake	10.00
Springfield	10.00
Darlingford	10.00
Beresford	10.00
Otterburne	10.00
Rosser	10.00
Geo. Little, Neepawa	5.00
	\$377.60

**ELM CREEK CO-OPERATES**

The Elm Creek Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting recently and all officers were re-elected for another year. Considerable commodities were handled during the year, including 50 boxes of evaporated apples, a car of green apples, car of flour, 720 lbs. of honey and a load of fish. Not bad for a start. I have just received your circular and will bring the matter of buttons up before the Association at the next meeting and I think the result will be an order at once.

T. E. HALFORD, Sec'y.

**LITTLE SOURIS ORGANIZED**

A meeting was called at Little Souris school house on Monday evening, February 16, to consider the advisability of forming a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association here. R. McKenzie, from Winnipeg, addressed the meeting, and after due consideration it was decided to form a branch with the following officers elected for the present year: President, Thos. Patterson; vice-president, Sam McRoberts; secretary-treasurer, John S. Lowes; directors, Messrs. Jas. Stewart, Jas. Hedges, Ewart McConechy, John McNae, Wm. Fardoe, Fred Simpson.

**48 BELOW, BUT GOOD TURN-OUT**

Altho the thermometer registered 48 below zero on February 12, between 30 and 40 ladies and gentlemen of the Brant-Argyle Association held their regular meeting in the Argyle Hall. After disposing of considerable business, Mr. McCuish, organizer from the Central office, was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. McCuish congratulated the ladies present on the interest they were taking in the farmers' struggle for a square deal, and gave as the title of his address, "Farmers, mind your own business, and public business is your own business." Mr. McCuish pointed out that the farmers as a class were not doing their duty to themselves and families by leaving all public business in the hands of the practical politicians and other special privileged people, and declared just so long as the farmers were indifferent to the affairs of state and supported their Associations only in a half-hearted manner, so long would the farmers be compelled to sell in the cheapest market and buy the necessities of life in the highest market. Mr. McCuish made an earnest appeal to the members present to put forth special efforts during the remaining winter months to get their brother farmers who have not joined to do so. Brant-Argyle has a small territory, but have over 30 members for 1914.



# Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

## TO THINK ABOUT

The three provincial Grain Growers' Association conventions are now over. High cost of living and co-operation were largely the themes, it being forced on the attention of farmers that something must be done to reconstruct society or the methods of distribution that more of the proceeds of the labor of the rural population shall be conserved and preserved for country life. That is to say, more of the world's wealth to be expended in rural community life and less for city life.

Divide society into 100 groups, 99 of which live in cities. The remaining group to live in rural communities. Suppose the 99 groups have a written working agreement whereby all the goods they produce shall be taxed for the purpose of securing a revenue to expend in public conveniences for the 99 city groups. Suppose these 99 groups also agree that all the products of the one lonely group living on the land in the rural communities shall be compelled to buy the taxed goods for sale by the 99 city groups, and at the same time compelled to sell their rural labor product to the 99 groups at the cheapest possible cut rate without a tax attached for their benefit.

Is it not clear that the rural workers thus exchanging free labor products for this taxed labor product of the city groups would inevitably be taxed to provide public utilities for the city groups? Is not this practically what happens thru the system now in operation and is it not one of the reasons of the trek from the farm to the city, the farmers being compelled to pay tribute for luxurious life for the city dwellers?

During the convention for two or three minutes I listened to one of the groups earnestly discussing economic problems. The money question or currency was the theme. One gray-headed man who seemed to have the problem pat in his mind, said, "I'll tell you, there has been so much money spent in war and preparation for war; so many men fed and trained for war, that it removes so much money from circulation, there cannot be anything else but hard times."

Another man with a steel gray eye and arched nose broke in, "But that did not make any less money, did it?" Said he, "Look now, here are three groups of men, each group possessing \$100.00. One group buys \$100.00 worth of cigars and hands them out to friends. The friends light them at one end and blow them up in smoke. Another group goes over to the hardware and buys \$100.00 worth of shot gun shells and goes out and fires them off at the birds, blowing theirs up in smoke. The other group buys \$100.00 worth of tickets for a theatrical performance. Now is there any less money than there was before? Now, if you think of all the tobacco, pipes, cigars, cigarettes blown away in smoke every year and of all the powder and shot blown away every year at the birds, and all the money used in practising at rifle butts and all the cannon and warships, artillery and rifle men, and when you think of all spent on the theatres and picture shows; do these make any less money than there was before?" "Oh, well," said a big, stout, wise-looking, gray-headed man from Winnipeg, "there is no comparison." "But," said the gray-eyed man, "Is there any less money?" All answered, "No!" The meeting broke up to think it over.

—F. W. G.

## Progress at Invermay

We had our annual meeting on the 5th. There were ten members present. The interest has been a little dull lately, but all of the ten were enthusiastic to keep our association going. We have bought a small building of our own to meet in. We intend to renovate it and brighten it up on Saturday. We will be able to fix it up to suit our tastes, display The Guide and have some good

books to read, etc., and have it open for meeting every Saturday and a regular meeting the first Saturday in every month. The old officers were elected by acclamation. I have a copy of Cushing's Manual and will read a portion every meeting and keep it for reference. Enclosed find fifty cents for membership cards.

H. A. LOUCKS,  
Secretary, Invermay Assn.

An organization meeting was held in the Town Hall at McTavish, Mr. Marks, of Belmae branch, presiding. Delegates were present from Belmae, Eagle Creek, McTavish, Dreyer, Juniata, Woodlawn and Gledhow. After the various delegates had addressed the meeting, Mr. Scott, of Woodlawn, was appointed chief organizer for the Eagle Creek constituency, which was then divided into six divisions and sub-organizers appointed for each division. Mr. H. Sheppard was appointed for the N.W., W. Lake the N.E., Mr. Milne the centre west, Mr. Wellwood the centre east, Mr. Earle the S.E., and as there was no delegate present from the S.W. it was left with Mr. Scott to appoint some one. We decided to hold a meeting here annually on the third Thursday in January and that Mr. Scott and his sub-organizers be a committee to make arrangements for holding the meeting. Mrs. Cothrel was appointed lady organizer for the N.W. and Mrs. Hindman for the N.E. and Miss E. Stocking for the central. The question of shortages on coal and other commodities was discussed, and all present were of the opinion that the executive of the Central Association should take this matter up as it is impossible for us individually to get any redress from the coal company or railway company in this matter. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies present for the able manner in which they had assisted in their part of the meeting.

W. LAKE, Secretary.

Our annual meeting was held on Saturday, December 13, in our G.G.A. hall and was fairly well attended. The officers elected for 1914 were as follows: President, Wm. Dawson; vice-president, J. J. Cameron; secretary-treasurer, Chas. W. Dyer; delegates to convention, Wm. Dawson, J. J. Cameron and Chas. W. Dyer. We were able to show a balance in hand of \$68 for the year's work and we will have our hall clear when a few promised donations and small outstanding accounts are settled. Our membership for 1913 falls a few short of the previous year, but one of our outlying members organized a local in his district, altho diminishing our membership, has greatly increased the strength of the G.G.A. We think there is room for improvement along these lines in some of the Associations with big memberships, feeling that the Association would benefit if outlying members of these locals formed Associations of their own.

CHAS. W. DYER,  
Sec'y Mt. Chase Assn.

Enclosed find order for \$10 for twenty paid up members. Our Association was organized on the 12th by J. N. Burrill, of Gerowville. Mr. Burrill addressed the meeting in a very instructive manner and everyone seemed very enthusiastic. We hope to double our membership in a short time. Our next meeting will be held on February 5 to elect a delegate for the Central convention. Organization is the need of the Western farmers.

W. RAY PEER,  
Sec'y Valentine Assn.

On Saturday last we organized a new local at Melavale, the next station west of Limerick. Thirteen members joined at our first meeting and I enclose \$7, being Central dues for same.

Kindly mail copy of constitution and bylaws. Also any other literature that will assist us to make this new local a success. Should like to have particulars re convention and to know if we are entitled to a delegate, this being a new local. Please inform me the number you will allot to this branch for purposes of identification.

E. S. A. COOK, Sec'y Melavale Assn.

## Talk No. 2

ON THE . . .

## "George" Steel Galvanized Shingle

**FIRE! A dreaded word the world over, and especially so to the country dweller.**

Reduce your fire risks to a minimum by "Pedlarizing" your Barns and other Buildings. No danger from sparks or threshing engines. Lightning cannot affect any building equipped with Pedlar's Metal Shingles and connected to ground by conductor or wires.

Pedlar's big "GEORGE" Shingle, (24 in. x 24 in.) for barns, and "OSHAWA" Shingles (16 in. x 20 in.) for houses, sheds, and small buildings will absolutely protect your crops, animals and furniture from fire, flood, storm and lightning.

Our special bulletin on "Farm Buildings and Lightning"—yours for the asking.

The All Perfect Metal Shingle—no greater cost, but greater service and satisfaction.

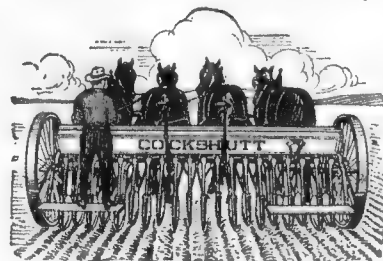
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## COCKSHUTT DRILL

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Our complete Drill Book gives many reasons why a "Cockshutt" will make and save much money for you. Write for a free copy today.

## Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON



## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

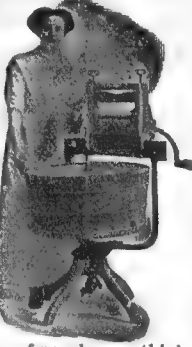
Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—

R.N. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.  
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.



# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## OUR FAILURE TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

It is a source of deep regret to me that our Parliament has decided against the abolition of capital punishment.

It does seem that after all these years we might have outgrown the doctrine of a life for a life. It seems a more cruel basis for the meting out of justice when one remembers our fallibility and that in some memorable instances the wrong man has been hanged and undeserved disgrace and everlasting shame brought upon the innocent.

How much better it were to lay this vindictive law away on the shelf than to be forever waiving it in individual cases. Now this man is petitioned for and now that, and behold the law is set aside for the individual and continues inexorably on the trail of the majority of murderers, making an erratic and spasmodic thing of justice.

Since the alleged reason for the punishment of criminals is not retribution, but the prevention of more crimes of the same nature, it seems to us that imprisonment for life would be equally as effective in staying the hand of the slayer and a less barbarous means of accomplishing the end we have in view.

## THE MOTHERS' NUMBER

We are again asking you to join hands with us in making the Mothers' Number a great success.

First of all we want letters from ex-

Mrs. Mathews without being told that the bill came otherwise than from her, but on being informed of the circumstances under which it was obtained he immediately returned it." I most emphatically deny the assertion that the money I gave Mrs. Barclay was the same I received from the young lady in Saskatchewan. That money was given before Christmas to a party who was very glad indeed to receive it. The money I gave Mrs. B. was a personal gift of love and friendship from me, given after Christmas. It was returned to me, with a few little Xmas remembrances I had given the family, together with an insulting letter from Mr. Barclay. Two weeks from the day, on Friday, that I received this letter that caused me so much distress and worry, Mr. B.'s new house which he had built on the ranch burned to the ground. The family have my sincerest sympathy. Mr. B. further says that "perhaps some explanation will be forthcoming from me." I attempted an explanation to Mrs. B. the night of the box social, but she was very cool in her manner towards me and said she was "disgusted." Indeed I do not care to be met with a second rebuff. I think it is I who should be "disgusted." Mr. B. also accuses me of writing "imaginative letters." Indeed I did not know I was so gifted. Had I known I might have earned my living with my pen instead of teaching, bestowing gifts on my friends, which I am sure were more appreciated



SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

Back Row, reading from left to right: Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. McNeal, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Haight, Mrs. Hicks.  
Seated, reading from left to right: Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. McNaughtan (President), Miss Stocking (Secretary-Treasurer)

perienced mothers, and we will pay fifty cents each for all that we use.

Then we want real authentic baby pictures. For these we are offering the following prizes:

- First Prize ..... \$5.00
- Second Prize ..... 4.00
- Third Prize ..... 3.00
- Fourth Prize ..... 2.00
- Fifth Prize ..... 1.00

The cuteness of the position, the attractiveness of the baby and the quality of the photograph will all be taken into account.

Photographs of individuals, twins or triplets will be considered for prizes.

Any photographs which are not used will be returned and so that there will be no mistake, write the name of the child and the age on the back, also the name and address of sender.

We want photographs of children under three years of age and they should be mailed so as to reach us not later than March 10.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## DOROTHY'S REPLY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have recently read Mr. Barclay's "Protest Against Charity" and in justice to myself will answer it.

I wish, first of all, to thank my many friends in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the assistance they have given me, and I wish also to state that Mr. B. has had no "old clothes" offered him or given him. The ones who did receive them needed them and I am happy to say appreciated them.

Mr. B. makes a statement in the article in The Guide that "he received the \$10 sent by a lady in Saskatchewan from

than in this case. I think if Mr. B. had come to me, instead of listening to some of his friends, who knew absolutely nothing about the matter, he might have been saved the "humiliation and indignity" he speaks of. At all events, this little episode has given the gossips of the "valley" a wide scope of territory and enlivened a winter which would otherwise have been dull and monotonous for them.

"If you can keep your head when all about you

Are losing theirs, and blaming it on you;  
If you can trust yourself, when all men doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting too;

If you can wait, and not be tried by waiting,

Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good nor talk too wise;

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,

Or walk with kings nor lose the common crowd;

Neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;

If all men count with you, but none too touch,

If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds worth of distance run,  
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,

And, which is more, you'll be a man, my son."—Kipling.

MRS. HENRY MATHEWS (Dorothy).

Dorothy will, I hope, understand how sorry we are that this has happened, but

The Guide is obliged on the principle of justice to keep an open parliament.—FMB.



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We give you thirty days' trial of anything you buy. If not fully satisfied, return the goods at our expense and we refund your money. Fair, isn't it?

## 360 Days' Approval

You get a further 360 days for a thorough test of your purchase in every way. If, during that time, you find any defect in material or workmanship, we guarantee to make it right or back goes your money.

People no longer have to pay double for beds since we started this factory-to-user way of doing business. Our prices will surprise you. Save the dealer's profits!

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Every dollar you spend with the patrons of our advertising columns helps us to make a larger and better magazine for you. We protect our subscribers by investigating carefully the reliability and integrity of our advertisers—a feature that receives the approval of all honest men.

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The Yorkton Cereal Company Limited  
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Washes Anything and Everything from a Horse-Blanket and Overalls to the Finest Laces without Injury

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Has an Express Office.  
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## Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letter should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

## DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## STORIES POURING IN

Some of them are perfectly splendid little stories, all beautifully written out in pen and ink, but alas and alack, the authors have forgotten to get them certified and of course they cannot be considered for a prize.

Some are quite ordinary little stories and others are surprisingly clever and brightly written.

The contest remains open until March 1, subject to the following conditions:

You are to write about some queer experience of your childhood, a funny one, a sad one, one that made you very angry indeed or a very happy experience.

Write about something that has happened that you feel you will never forget as long as you live, and don't put it off another day.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years may compete, but the age must be given and certified to by teacher or parent. They must also certify that the story is original.

Stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

They must be in The Guide office not later than March the first and they should be addressed very clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE KING'S LOST DAUGHTERS

There once was a king who had lost his three daughters and all the houses of the village had black curtains on the windows.

One man wanted to hunt for them and he saw a man who was pulling out trees, and he said, "What are you doing?" "I am pulling trees for the king's garden." He said, "Come with me and hunt for the king's daughters." And he went with him.

As they went on they saw a man who was holding a gun and they asked him what he was doing. He said, "I am scaring away the blackbirds so they won't eat the cherries out of the king's garden." And they said, "Come with us and let us hunt for the king's daughters." And he went with them.

Then they went hunting for them and they built a hut in a big forest, and went hunting every day. One of them had to stay at home and cook while the others were hunting.

A dwarf came and he said, "Oh! I am very hungry," and the man said, "Take that meat." He said, "I cannot pick it up." As the man bent down to get the meat the dwarf jumped up on his back and whipped him so badly he could not cook and get supper ready, and when the others came home he said, "I am not going to stay at home any more."

The next day one of the others stayed at home and the dwarf came and he whipped him so bad he could not get supper ready, and when they came home he said he would not stay at home any more. So the next day the other one stayed at home and the dwarf came again and he said, "Oh, how hungry I am." He said, "Take that meat." The dwarf said, "I cannot pick it up." He pretended to pick it up for the dwarf and caught hold of the dwarf's beard and said, "You are not going to whip me as you did the other two." He asked him where the king's daughters were and the dwarf said, "There is a large tree, under it there is a stone, lift it up and there is a hole under the stone, and down there is a village and there are the king's daughters."

The next day they came to the big tree, they lifted the stone up and under it they found a hole. So they made a big basket and they let one down and he went into the first house and there was the king's eldest daughter.

A big lion was boss of that house and he was away, and the man asked the king's daughter to come with him and she said the lion would not let her go away. On the window shelf there stood three bottles, if you smelled one you would get very strong, and in the next, very weak, and in the other one you would die.

He changed the bottles and hid himself behind the door, and when the lion came in he said, "It smells as if somebody was in the house," and he went as quick as he could into the other room and he cut the lion's head off and he had the eldest daughter. Now he had to get the other two.

So he went to the next house and there was the king's other daughter, and there was a snake with seven heads. He

would not let her away, and there were three bottles on the window. The first bottle if you smelled it you would get very strong, and in the next one if you smelled it you would get very weak, and in the next one you would die, and he put the first glass where there was the third one. When the snake came home he said, "It smells as if there was somebody here," and she said, "There is nobody here," and he went in the other room and the man chopped off two of the snake's heads and it ran and smelled into the first bottle and it died, so the second daughter was free too.

So he went to the next house and there was the other one. So he asked her to come with him. She said the whale would not let her away. The same bottles stood on the window and he changed them too. So the whale came home and he smelled that somebody strange was in the house and he went to every corner of the house and the man had hidden himself and he cut the whale and he ran and smelled in the first bottle and he died too, so they were all free. But how could they get up again? They went to the hole and called to the two men to let down the basket.

Before they went up he took a stick and hit at every corner of the houses and they were as round and as small as a marble; he put them in his pocket and took them with him. The two men pulled up the three daughters of the king and they left him down. So as he saw the dwarf just going up the hole he caught hold of his beard and said, "Tell me how I can get up again?" He said, "There is a large bird which has a nest and every year there comes a hail storm. You go and take care so his young birds won't get killed." He went there and covered them up and the hail came, and when the bird was going up again he asked the bird to take him with him and he did not want to. So he said, "I took care of your young birds so they would not get killed and you don't want to take me up." He took him up at last and it took them seven years to get up, and when he came up the men and the king's daughters were gone. So he went to the village where the king lived, and one of the men who had married one of the daughters. So he asked this man what he would do if someone treated him as he had been treated by his comrades, and the man said he would kill him, and he killed him and he had them both. Everybody was glad that they were back again and there were no black curtains on the window but colored ones.

CHRISTINA ESLINGER.

Calder, Sask.

## THE DOG CAME BACK

A few months ago a dog, apparently without a home, or in other words, just an ordinary hobo canine, but a fine looking fellow, was badly injured by a street car in Green Bay, Wisconsin, says the Review of that town. L. P. Hurley, the watchman for the Grass Rug Company at its warehouse in the Y.M.C.A. building, out of his kindness of heart took the dog there and cared for him until recovery, when the animal departed to again take up his wandering life. A few evenings ago he appeared at the building limping badly on three feet, and carefully holding up the fourth, which had been injured. Mr. Hurley was at the door and saw from the dog's eyes that the animal begged entrance. This was granted and the dog entered and remained until well again, when he went away as before.

Such things raise our estimate of the genus dog and call to mind the words of Barney, the janitor, "He had the sinse of a Christian and the lovin' heart of a dog, an' whin ye've said that, ye've saidit all."

A small boy had been given a penny with a hole in it. Handing it to a still smaller companion, he said:

"Jimmie, I dare you to go into that store and buy something with this penny."

Jimmie was quite willing. Entering boldly, he said:

"I want a doughnut." And, taking it, he hastily presented the penny.

"Here," said the clerk, "this penny has a hole in it."

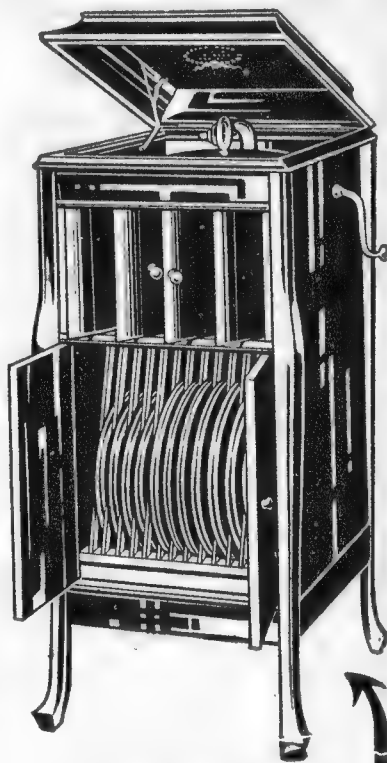
"So has the doughnut," announced Jimmy, triumphantly holding it up.

# ANYONE CAN PURCHASE ON OUR TERMS

Here is the best machine on the market. All the unnatural and rasping sounds have been eliminated. The scratch and burr is gone and out of it all Columbia machines have developed that pure rounded human tone that can hardly be distinguished from that of the living speaker. They reproduce the violin and the 'cello—the cornet—the harp and in fact every musical sound with equal exactness.

## The "Leader"

Here is the best moderate priced machine ever made. The Leader is an ornament to any home and will harmonize well with the best furnishings in your house. These machines are finished in mahogany, walnut or oak. With 12 standard double disc records of your own choice, we will place this machine in your home for \$120, — cash payment, \$20; monthly payments \$10



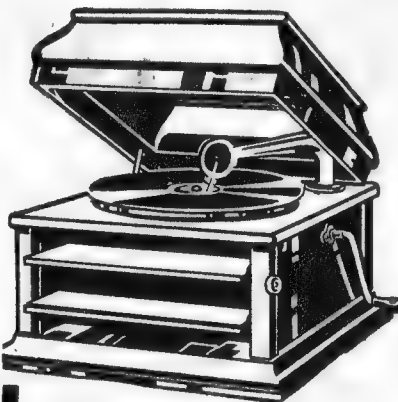
\$100 Cash  
The "LEADER"

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\$45 Cash—The "Jewel"

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This machine is one of the 1914 models, and embraces all improvements on talking machines up to date. Our convenient payment system places it in your home on cash payment of \$10 and monthly payments of \$6.50. On these terms we sell you the machine with 12 double disc records for \$58.

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Head Office : Calgary, Alta.



## CLUB PURCHASING POPULAR IN WEST

Many Westerners now combine in ordering goods—Separate parcels are sent in one big shipment—Plan saves unnecessary journeying to railway stations

What makes the West "different?" The question has been asked often enough, but has never been satisfactorily answered. The critics are agreed, however, that the West is original if nothing else. And perhaps that's what makes it so different. Anyway, out in the Prairie Provinces, one is not surprised to find new methods to meet changing conditions. Nor need one seek far for novel applications of these principles, for it wouldn't be typical of Westerners if they didn't do things according to their own way of thinking. Thus are obstacles overcome and progress attained.

While this new movement manifests itself in many ways, one of its most interesting developments is the formation in many parts of the West of Community Clubs for the purchase of household supplies and necessities. Not a few of these have been organized in connection with Women's Auxiliaries of the Grain Growers' Association, while a substantial number owe their origin to independent incentive on the part of groups of women who have found it advantageous to co-operate in their buying. As the movement is rapidly gaining ground, and is apparently supported by a great many women of the West, considerable interest and importance naturally attach to it, and its growth and outcome are awaited with keen expectation by many who are following it.

Primarily the scheme of community or co-operative purchasing in the West originated with the members of communities situated considerable distances from railway stations. Under old conditions, a resident would drive five, ten or possibly twenty miles to the nearest station and get his shipment. This was always an inconvenience, and in severe weather was a positive hardship. Finally people in such communities got together and devised a new plan by which several orders would be sent off, all to be delivered at the one time. Then the members would take their turn in driving to the station and conveying the goods to their distant destination. In this way much needless journeying to and from the station was eliminated, and the plan proved both popular and successful with all, and, indeed, is still being followed in many sections.

From this practice has now sprung a more ambitious scheme for co-operative buying and community deliveries. It is said it was first suggested by one of the members of the Hillview G. G. A. Women's Auxiliary, at Piche P.O., Sask., who wrote to the T. Eaton Company, urging a systematic handling of clubbing orders. In brief, her plan was that several members of a community send in their own individual orders together, and that each order be filled and packed separately, but all boxed in one large shipment, which could be claimed at the station by some one representative and finally distributed when eventually the box was opened. With customary despatch and enterprise Eaton's immediately put the system into operation and are now extending it to all rural sections of the Prairie Provinces.

That the plan is a great convenience to those whom it is devised to serve is evidenced by a recent resolution passed by the Hillview G. G. A. Women's Auxiliary expressing "appreciation of the way Eaton's have helped form clubbing orders." The resolution in full reads:

Hillview G.G.A. Women's Auxiliary  
Piche P.O., Sask.  
Dec. 2, 1913

The T. Eaton Co. Limited,  
Winnipeg, Canada.

At the last meeting of above, I was requested to convey to you our appreciation of the way you have helped us form our clubbing order. The separate invoices, and the separate packing of each order in the one ship-

ment is proving both beneficial and satisfactory. The scheme only needs to be known to be adopted by Women's Clubs situated at a distance from town.

Mrs. JOHN McNAUGHTON,  
Hon. Sec.

It is understood that The T. Eaton Company has an elaborate system for handling this class of business, and that clubbing may be done by any residents who may desire to share its benefits. The Company will supply order forms for each person who may participate in such a club, and also a special envelope in which the various individual orders are to be placed before being posted. Perfect arrangements control the packing of each separate order and the boxing of all in one shipment. Provision is likewise made for returning any excess money to any individual who may have sent too much for his own order.

All who are interested in the new plan, particularly secretaries of Women's Clubs, would do well to write to The Eaton Company direct for complete details, which are set forth in a circular which has been issued giving full instructions as to how to form a club and make up a clubbing order. This information, of course, will be sent free of charge to any enquirer who gives his name and postal address. In requesting such information all enquiries should be addressed to Department 116B, where they will be handled promptly.

### PRACTICAL MOTHER

This paper says," answered father, "that a professor has figured it out that the sea could easily be pumped dry in 12,000,000 years at the rate of 1,000 gallons a second."

For a moment mother was deeply buried in thought. Finally she turned to the lord and master.

"Say, Henry," she quietly remarked, "where would they put all the water?"

### ENTERTAINING ADDRESSES

A feature of the Moose Jaw Convention which was both educative and entertaining was the series of evening meetings at which addresses were delivered by well-known speakers.

J. S. Woodsworth, of Winnipeg, secretary of the Canadian Welfare League, was the first speaker on Wednesday evening, his subject being "The Immigration and Social Problem." Beginning with a few statistics to show the extent and nationality of immigration to Canada Mr. Woodsworth said that last year Canada received over 412,000 immigrants, of whom 41 per cent. were British, 31 per cent. from the United States, and 28 per cent. were non-English, 19 per cent. of these being from southern Europe. What kind of a nation, he asked, would we have when these people became assimilated with the native born Canadians? It was evident that a new race was being brought into being, and tremendous problems were involved. It was the duty of the government which brought these immigrants into the country to take care of them and to see that they got employment. He hoped that this new race would be free from the spirit of militarism which was the curse of Europe. (Applause). He hoped also it would be free from the curse of partyism. He was afraid, however, that the immigrants were not being given the best kind of education, particularly at election time, and a great responsibility rested upon the more enlightened people of the country to give the immigrant population a chance to become good Canadian citizens.

### A Lop-sided World

Rev. Dr. Salton, of Winnipeg, delivered an address on "What's wrong with the world." The world was wrong, he said, because people were lop-sided, extravagant and given too much to drudgery and too little to dreaming. Mr. Salton discoursed on these topics in a racy and entertaining manner and in conclusion said the way to cure the troubles of the world was to get the kingdom of God not only into the heart of the individual but also into the heart of the great industrial system.

# The Country Cook

## BREAD

**White Bread**—Set bread at night, taking a little over 3 quarts of warm water in bread pan; 1 large spoonful of salt, and stir in flour until quite thick; then add 1 teacup of home-made yeast well stirred in, and set to rise until morning; then knead up hard, and let rise again in pan and so on until it has raised and been kneaded the third and fourth time knead into loaves. When light bake 1 hour in a hot oven. This recipe makes 9 large loaves of bread; keep covered in a warm place in cold weather.

One and one-half Magic yeast dissolved in 1½ cups of warm water and 2 cups flour; let rise 3 hours; in the pan are 2 quarts of warm water and 3 gallons of flour; let rise over night until about 7 o'clock, when add 2 quarts water; 2 tablespoons salt; work and let rise for 2 hours; knead it again and let rise for 2 hours; then knead into loaves and let rise in the tins for an hour; then bake an hour. The great object is to keep the bread always warm. In the winter cover up the bread pan over night with a quilt, or something good and substantial.

**Corn Bread**—One quart corn meal; 1 quart sour milk; ½ teaspoonful salt; 3 teaspoonsful soda; 1 cup dark molasses; 1 quart flour, more or less; steam 2½ hours; bake ½ an hour.

One quart sour milk; 1 quart corn meal; 1 pint flour; 1 cup molasses; 1 teaspoonful each salt and soda.

One pint sifted corn meal; 1 egg; 1 teaspoon salt; almost a pint of sweet milk; baking powder; bake in shallow pan or in gem pans.

Two cups flour; 2 cups corn meal; 1 cup molasses; ½ cup sugar; 1½ cups milk; 1 teaspoonful soda; a little salt; steam 1 hour and bake ½ an hour.

One and one-half cups sour or butter milk; 2 cups corn meal; ¾ cup flour; ½ cup sweet cream; 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in milk; 3 eggs well beaten;

of soda; stir until quite well mixed; pour into a well buttered double boiler; keep water in lower part boiling; cook 4 or 5 hours.

To 1 bowl of white bread sponge, add ½ cup tepid water; ½ cup butter; 1 tablespoonful sugar; knead into the dough sufficient graham flour to handle, but not to make stiff; put into a well buttered bread pan, and let rise for 2 hours, then bake.

**Graham Bread**—One quart of bread sponge; ½ cup of sugar; 1 teaspoonful salt; stir in graham until stiff and finish like white bread.

One quart of graham flour; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup yeast; 1 tablespoonful butter rubbed in the flour; mix as hard as you can stir with a spoon. Let it rise over night, and bake in loaves; bake in a quick oven.

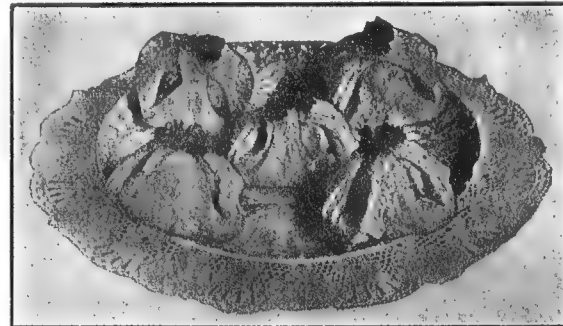
One and one-half pint of warm water; 1 teaspoonful of salt; ½ cup brown sugar; ½ pint sponge graham flour to stir stiff; put in pans; let rise; bake in a moderate oven.

**To Use Stale Bread**—Cut the bread in squares or diamond shape; dip in a thin batter mixed as you would for pancakes, only thinner. Fry the same as pancakes only put a little more grease on the griddle. To be eaten hot, with butter and sugar or syrup.

**Oatmeal Bread**—Two cups of oatmeal, half a cup of sugar or molasses, half a cup of yeast, or half a small cake of yeast dissolved in half a cup of lukewarm water, half a teaspoon of salt. Cook the oatmeal for porridge, add the salt, and when cool, add the yeast and molasses; stir in enough wheat flour to make it as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon. Put the dough into bread tins and allow it to rise until very light. Bake about one hour and a quarter. The above is sufficient for two loaves; made of rolled wheat equally as good.

## ROLLS AND BISCUITS

**Tea Biscuits**—1 quart flour; 1 teaspoon



HASH DUMPLINGS

tablespoonful sugar; ½ teaspoonful salt; bake ½ an hour in moderate oven.

Sour milk 1 quart; saleratus 2 teaspoonsful; sugar 2 teaspoonsful; lard 1 tablespoonful; 2 eggs; a little salt; make in thin batter; bake in bread pan and quick oven.

One quart sweet milk; 3 eggs; 2 tablespoonsful sugar; 1 teaspoonful salt; make in a stiff batter; 1-3 flour; 2-3 corn meal; 2 teaspoonsful baking powder; bake in a quick oven.

Two cups of sour milk; ¾ cup of molasses; 2 cups corn meal; 1½ cups of white flour; 1 teaspoonful soda and a little salt; steam 3 hours and eat while hot.

One cup of sour milk; 2 cups of sweet milk; 2 cups of corn meal; 1 cup of flour; 2 tablespoonsful of sugar; 1 egg; ½ teaspoonful of saleratus; ½ teaspoonful of salt; to be either baked or steamed.

**Brown Bread**—Two cups graham; 2 cups corn meal; 1 cup molasses; 1 cup sour milk; 2 cups warm water; 1 teaspoonful soda; little salt; bake 1 hour and steam 2, or bake without being steamed.

Three cups Indian meal; 2 cups graham or rye; ½ cup molasses (or more); ¾ cup sour milk; 1 teaspoonful salt; 1 teaspoonful soda; steam 3 hours and brown in oven ½ an hour. Water may be used instead of sour milk, and if the mixture stands an hour before steaming it will improve the bread.

One cup molasses; 2 cups sour milk; 1 cup flour; 2 cups corn meal; 1 teaspoonful soda and a little salt; steam 3 hours.

One-half cup of molasses; 1½ cups of sour milk; 1 scant teaspoonful of salt; 1 cup of graham flour; 1½ cups of corn meal in which is stirred 1½ teaspoonsful

soda; 1 teaspoon tartaric acid; 1 tablespoon butter. Mix with sweet milk, not too stiff.

**Graham Rolls**—Two cups graham meal; ½ cup of flour; 1 egg; 2 teaspoonsful of cream tartar; 1 teaspoonful soda; ½ cup of sugar and a little salt. Bake in a quick oven.

**Jokers**—Two cups graham meal; 1 cup of flour; a little salt; 2 eggs well beaten, added after flour and milk are mixed to a batter thick as pound cake. Bake in a quick oven.

**Vienna Rolls**—Two quarts of flour, 1 pint of cold boiled milk, ½ tablespoon each of lard and butter, ½ teacup of sugar, tablespoon of salt, compressed yeast ½ cake; makes 3 dozen.

**Cream Rolls**—Four eggs to quart of milk, tablespoon of butter, little salt, 1 teaspoon of baking powder in 10 tablespoons of flour; the eggs should be beaten separately, very light; to be eaten hot.

## HASH DUMPLINGS

Hash dumplings are fine for making a small quantity of meat go a long way. The dumpling portion can be made by any preferred recipe, only the pastry should be made a little richer than for apple or other fruit dumplings. Have the hash prepared and seasoned in the usual way, roll out the pastry and cut in small squares, in the centre of which put a large spoonful of the hash, then gather up the four corners of the pastry as shown in the illustration and pinch together firmly. Put the dumplings in a baking pan and rub the tops with melted butter, then bake to a rich brown, and at serving time decorate with sprigs of parsley. Cold chicken or any other poultry is delicious served in this way.




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## Mothers' Experiences

Fifty cents will be paid for each letter accepted for publication in this department, but we cannot promise to return any that are not available for use.

### How to Spoil the Baby

A baby can be so "spoiled" before it is twenty-four hours old that it will take weeks of training to overcome the bad habits already formed.

Upon the care and attention given the baby the first day of its life depends, to a great extent, the requirements of the next few months. As soon as it is born, it should be wrapped comfortably and laid on a pillow until the nurse has time to dress it. Then the baby should be bathed, dressed, given a teaspoonful of warm water and put to bed. The less a baby is handled the better for its health; the more it is allowed to lie quiet the better will be the condition of the nervous system. Movement of any kind excites the nervous system. Rocking is as exciting to a newborn baby as is "shooting the chutes" to an older person. Excited nerves crave more excitement, and this means more care for the mother.

### How Not to Spoil the Baby

Before a baby is many hours old it will cry. The tendency is to pick it up, cuddle it, rock it and fuss over it generally. This is entirely wrong, if the mother would be saved hours of unnecessary work in the future. If the baby cries, it should be examined to see that there are no pins pricking the tender flesh, no annoying wrinkles in the clothing, nor anything materially wrong, then it should be given a drink of water and turned in a different position. It may cry for a time at first, but if it finds it will not be taken up it will go to sleep again. One can prove that a baby often cries just because it wants to be held by taking it up once or twice and noting how quickly it becomes quiet. It takes a baby only a few days to learn if it will be held every time it cries, it takes only a few days to establish a habit of rocking it to sleep.

Many mothers are made slaves to their babies because they think the baby is too young to be disciplined. They become drudges who continually rock back and forth, or who walk the floor day and night. Their health and happiness are lost. They do not derive any comfort, only care, from the presence of the little one. This should not be the condition. A well baby should not usurp the entire time of his mother. He should be able to amuse himself the greater part of the time. He should be trained from the first to go to sleep with no one near, not to require rocking or other excitement.

The baby should not be held except when being fed or bathed. The remainder of the time he should lie quietly in bed and require little attention. The more attention one gives a baby, the more is required. This does not mean that the baby should be neglected in any way, but he should not be pampered and "spoiled."

### The Young Mother's Rest

It is quite common to see a young mother in a highly nervous state from lack of rest. Inquiry usually reveals the fact that she is in the habit of nursing her baby whenever it cries and that the mother and babe sleep in the same bed, and that the baby is fed numerous times during the night. As a consequence of all this, the mother is tired and nervous, and this affects the baby who is in a similar state. Usually at this time, some well-meaning neighbor gives the advice to feed the baby some sort of "tea." So the baby is dosed until its stomach becomes upset, which further adds to the miseries of both mother and babe.

This state of affairs can be easily

remedied if the mother will feed her baby only at regular hours by the clock and give it nothing else except pure water, except on the advice of a physician.

It does not pay for the mother to get too tired and worn out from lack of rest, for, if she does, the milk is affected, the baby's stomach is upset and it becomes cross and fretful and requires twice as much care as it would if the mother were in a good condition. If mothers would make it a rule to feed the baby regularly by the clock, they would find they would have plenty of time for other work and it could be accomplished at regular times.

### A Few Minutes' Rest

It is a good plan for the mother to form the habit of lying down on the bed with the baby when she is feeding it. This gives her the necessary rest, for a mother with a young baby needs considerable rest in order to regain her strength. Between meals, the baby should require very little attention and certainly should not be held during this time.

If the mother does not have regular hours for feeding the baby, but feeds it only when it cries, she may have to stop in the midst of some important work in order to feed and cuddle it for fifteen or twenty minutes. She never will be able to plan her work, for she does not know what time, if any, she will be free from holding the baby. The more a baby is held, the more it wants to be, and it is not slow in making its wants known.



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8141—Short Coat, 34 to 40 bust. With Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves.  
8134—Loose Coat, 34 to 44 bust. To be buttoned up closely at throat or rolled open to form revers, with straight or curved fronts. Perforated for shorter length.  
8170—Coat in Russian Style for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

## WANTED, Contributions for the Mothers' Number

Fifty cents a letter will be paid for such useful practical letters as are used in the Mothers' Number or in the Mothers' Department.

If you have learned something from your own experience as a mother that it would help other women to know, sit down and tell us about it.

There are almost no conditions except that you write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only, and they must be in by March 15.

### Baby Pictures Wanted

Five prizes will be given for the five best baby pictures submitted before March 10, the prizes to be divided as follows: \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1.

For conditions of entering see Sunshine Department.



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## Better Poultry and Eggs

Continued from Page 13

absolutely clear, with yolk and white in perfect condition, and at the large end it has an air space about the size of a five cent piece. The older the egg the larger the air space, due to the evaporation which takes place, unless the egg has been preserved. The stale, old egg, or the held egg has a large air space and the yolk is somewhat cloudy. A heated egg shows the darker area in the yolk and only a small air space. Rots and mouldy eggs tho practically the same are very common on the market. The eggshell is porous and any dirt or filth adhering to the article will cause mold growth inside, which rapidly permeates thruout the entire egg thus causing it to rot. Animal heat present in the egg causes germ growth and on it being removed the germ dies. On death decomposition takes place and the egg naturally rots. First, then, the eggs must be produced under sanitary conditions. Brick up all the breeding pens, or, in plain English, kill off the

second class goods. By co-operation our farmers could secure a large trade and hold it thruout the year. As a rule the egg production is very low on the farm in winter, so, by co-operation the farmers could even then fill large orders to private trade.

As a further step towards improving the eggs we would advocate the stamping of all eggs sent out. In co-operative egg circles this method is followed and all bad eggs can be traced directly to the producer, who can then be docked for them. Under the present system this is impossible as all eggs go out without any stamp or mark of identification. Eggs should be candled before they leave the farm and graded as to size and color. Any eggs not weighing 24 oz. to the dozen should not be marketed. Putting up the eggs in dozen cartons, costing one cent apiece, is also a very good way of marking eggs and will always draw a high class trade.

In conclusion we might just point out that the co-operative idea, if properly applied to the production, handling and marketing of all poultry products, will be one of the greatest factors in the development of the poultry industry in Western Canada. It has worked out well in other countries; it has placed the industry on a better basis in our older provinces, and it will give equally good if not better results under our conditions than in any of the other countries.



PROF. M. C. HERNER, B.S.A.

### PARCEL POST vs. EXPRESS RATES

There will be very real and well justified disappointment that the much heralded parcel post does not give promise of a greater measure of competition with the express companies. It is well understood, of course, that the new system must pass thru an experimental stage, but the undeniable fact remains that the people were led to believe that under parcel post there would be provided a system of cheap and ready transportation between the farm and the city household. The parcel post was to give the farmer cheap carriage and to enable him to rid himself of the toll of the middleman, who cuts so disastrously into his profits.

What do the parcel post rates reveal? Certainly, so far as farm produce is concerned, they do not afford any large measure of relief as compared with express rates. Express rates on farm produce, for all practical purposes, are less than those provided by parcel post.

The people will not be unmindful that the railways own the express companies, and that, under a new arrangement, they are to be paid another \$1,000,000 to carry the parcel post matter. Surely that should be enough, without the imposition of such parcel post rates, as to ensure them a practical monopoly of the farm produce business. The country had been led to expect better things. There will be genuine disappointment that their expectations have not been realized. Still, it is the thin end of a wedge which may later be driven home to the advantage of the people.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Canada's post-office business amounts to 566,140,000 letters in a year.



A Utility Pen of Buff Orpingtons



## Breeders' Notes

### GALBRAITH'S OFFERING

Alex. Galbraith, the well-known horseman, has at present a good selection of Clydesdales, Percherons, and Hackneys in his stables at Brandon, Man., and those who know Mr. Galbraith's reputation as a judge of horse flesh, will know the class of horses he handles. Mr. Galbraith has spent a life time in the horse business, and what he does not know about the breeds is not worth knowing.

He has also a large branch business at De Kalb, Ill., and had a number of good Clydesdales at the International show at Chicago, last fall, where they captured a goodly share of the prizes offered. Mr. Galbraith has a bunch of good young colts, among them "Gay Palmerston," by "Barney W.," winner of the American and Canadian bred championship at the International show in Chicago, 1911. This colt, which weighs around 1,500 lbs. in good natural condition, was one of the three colts, all belonging to Mr. Galbraith, in a class of 30 in the Futurity stakes at the International, where they took 4th, 5th and 6th places, and they were probably the three largest colts in the class.

For the past few weeks Mr. Galbraith has been one of the lecturers on horses at the short course schools in Alberta, and has had his 2-year-old Clydesdale stallion "Charnock," one of the best stallions the West has seen, and a prominent prize winner at the leading Western

part sired by that good big horse, "Lord Scott" (which, after winning grand championship, and numerous other prizes in Canada, was taken back to the Old Country), and are a superior consignment in every way. The Clydesdales at Brandon will be stabled in the Winter Fair Building, while the ponies will be at the Club Stables, on 13th street, and at Regina they will be at Hunter's Feed and Sales Stables, opposite Market Square, while all communications should be addressed to Mr. McCallum, at Cecil Hotel, Brandon, and Von's Hotel, Regina.

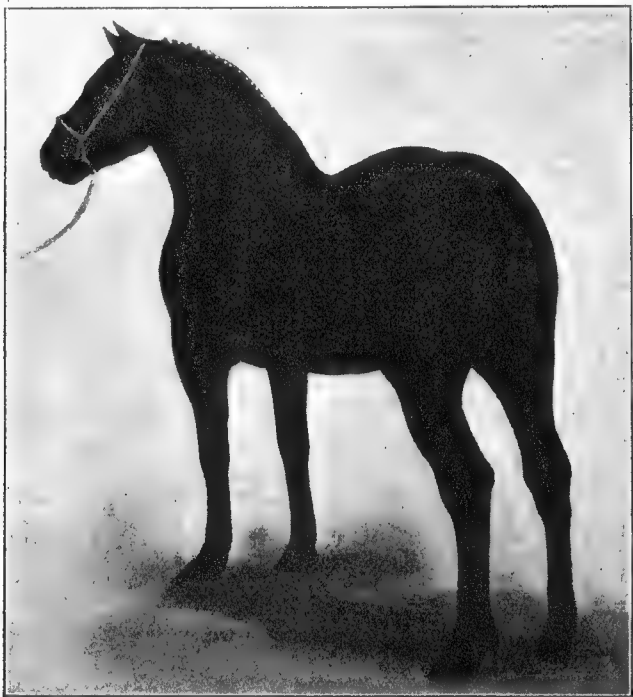
### CARGILL'S CLYDESDALES

David Cargill, Piegan Creek Horse Ranch, Seven Persons, Alta., is this spring offering a very choice collection of young stallions, three and four years old, among them the fine, big bodied, "Craigie Count," im., 13901, 16960, sired by "Perfect Motion," a horse which has left a lot of good stock in the Old Country.

"Craigie Count" is a horse with good legs and feet and nice, silky hair, and has already proved a successful breeder in the Medicine Hat district.

Another good four-year-old is "Surradale Prince" (imp.), 12004, 15668, sired by the good breeding horse "Al-landale," and this horse has also proved himself a foal getter.

Still another four-year-old is "Well-don" (imp.), 13900, 16959, sire "Mont-



"KOURBUR" (4003) (95890)

Rising four years old. Sire, "Jaletas" (72195); Dam, "Houlette" (5913). Owned and imported by J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man.

shows last summer, taken on the course to demonstrate to the horsemen of Alberta the good points and qualities of this great Scotch draught breed.

### HOGATE'S PERCHERON SALE

This sale of 24 head of Percheron stallions, mares, and fillies, belonging to J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man., will take place in the arena at the Brandon Winter Fair, on Friday, March 6, at 10 a.m.

The horses for sale comprise six stallions and 18 mares and fillies, all grays and blacks, from one to four years old. The consignment is freshly imported and is a high class lot, and can be seen any time at Mr. Hogate's stables in Brandon. Terms of sale are liberal and this will prove a good opportunity for the lovers of this great draft breed.

Dr. F. J. Fisher will be auctioneer.

### MCCALLUM'S CLYDES AND SHETLAND PONIES

J. McCallum, of Brampton, Ont., and Wigton, Eng., will have at Brandon, during Winter Fair week, a car load of imported Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies and also 100 Shetland ponies direct from the Shetland Islands. The Clydesdales are for the most

rave Viceroy," with "Hiawatha" and "Prince of Albion" for grandsires. "Well-don" is a handsome, active, clean legged horse.


"Belloway" (imp.) 13898, 16957, sire "Royal Salute," is a good three-year-old, with lots of quality, nice feet and pasterns. "Squire Benvie" (imp.) 12902, 16961, sire "Squire Ronald," is a big stylish three-year-old, with lots of action. "Lord Strathallan" (imp.) 12796, 16377, sire "Baron Solway," grandsire "Baron's Pride," is another well coupled drafty three-year-old, and there are also a couple of Canadian-bred yearlings of Mr. Cargill's own raising by "Favorite Blend" and "Laird o' Balloch."

All the above horse have been over eighteen months on this side of the water, are thoroughly acclimatized, and are the class of sire this western country needs, the majority of them being also broken to work.

Some big four-year-old geldings are also for sale, as well as a number of well-bred Berkshire boars, ready for service. The prices are reasonable, and the terms are liberal and Mr. Cargill has made arrangements with Mr. Carlson, of Seven Persons, to drive intending purchasers out to his ranch.

# THIS IS STOUT

## THE PERCHERON MAN



I expect to be in Brandon with an exhibit of high quality Percherons and Shires during the Winter Fair. Come round and look them over. Special discount during that week for Cash Sales.

**"THE OAKS" WESTBOURNE, MAN.**

## Bar U Percherons

The Largest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World. Special offering of 20 High Class Stallions, coming two years old. Also a few superior matured horses, imported and home-bred. If you want a sure prize-winner and money-maker make your selection early. No such selection elsewhere. For particulars apply to—

**GEORGE LANE - PEKISKO, ALTA.**

Or to ALEX. GALBRAITH, SALES AGENT, BRANDON, MAN.

## MAPLE VIEW IMPORTING COMPANY



### PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES HACKNEYS

New importation just arrived of imported and home bred Stallions and Mares. They are of the big draft quality kind. All horses sold under a breeding warranty, priced right, and sold under liberal terms. See my horses at the Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

### MAPLE VIEW FARM

Half a mile from Station. Phone 104, Ring 32

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Sask.

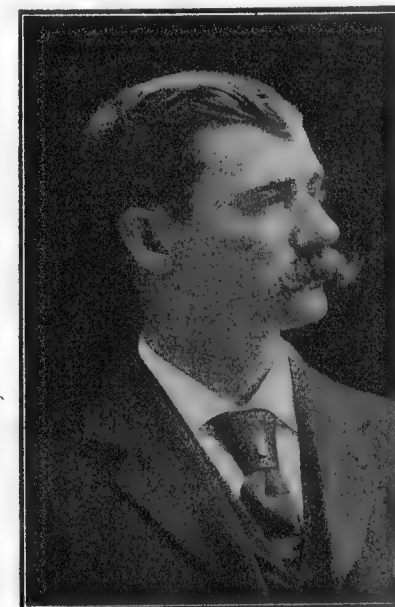
SALE STABLE IN TOWN Ph.

### ORCHARD FARM

## CLYDESDALES & SHORTHORNS

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, all ages. 20 Shorthorn Bulls, the majority of them rising 2 years old. 15 young Cows and Heifers. 10 Yorkshire sows. Splendid quality. Very reasonable prices.

**JAMES BOUSFIELD, Box 129, MACGREGOR, MAN.**



## Second Annual Sale

OF

### Percheron Stallions Mares and Fillies

Will be held in the ARENA at the

### BRANDON WINTER FAIR

Brandon, Manitoba, during the week of the Winter Fair

**On Friday, March 6, at 10 a.m.**

Twenty-four head—six stallions and eighteen mares and fillies. Ages from 1 year old to 4 years old. Grays and black.

This consignment is all freshly imported. Direct from France in November, 1913, and I am sure it will pay anyone who contemplates buying a Percheron stallion or mare to wait and see my animals.

The consignment is of the great big thick kind, and I think is the best lot of Percheron horses and mares that was ever offered in Canada by auction or private sale.

### TERMS OF SALE

Stallions will be sold on two payments—March 1st, 1915, and March 1st, 1916. Seven per cent. interest. The fillies and mares, twenty per cent. cash, the balance payable the first of November, 1916. Seven per cent. interest. Approved joint note. Bring your bank references along and save delay. Five per cent. discount for cash.

**Dr. F. J. FISHER,**  
Auctioneer

**J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor**  
Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man.



## Edmonton Spring Horse Show

### CATTLE SALE AND FAT STOCK SHOW



To be held by the EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION  
In their NEW STOCK PAVILION

7th to 11th APRIL, 1914

Entries for Cattle Sale close March 12th; all other Entries close March 26th. Entries open to the Dominion of Canada.

**\$9,000.00 in Prizes**

Freight Paid both ways on Alberta-owned Horses and Fat Stock. A minimum rate of \$2.00 per head is charged on all Cattle entered for the Sale.

**Write for Prize List**

A. B. CAMPBELL, President

W. J. STARK, Manager

## Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair

REGINA, MARCH 10-13, 1914

**\$7,000 IN PRIZES**

**EXHIBITS**—Heavy and Light Horses; Heavy Draught, Delivery and Roadster Teams; Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

**FEATURES**—Live Stock Judging, Riding by Royal North-West Mounted Police, Indoor Polo Matches, Sheep Dog Trials, Auction Sales of Pure-Bred Horses and Cattle; Orchestra Music and Chorus Singing by Regina Male Chorus Club.

**LECTURES**—Practical Discussions on Live Stock Subjects, led by Practical Experts. Domestic Science Lectures and Demonstrations of Interest to All Ladies.

**SINGLE FARE RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS**

The Fair will be held in the magnificent new \$130,000 building. Write the Manager for a Programme or other information.

ROBERT SINTON,

D. T. ELDERKIN,

President, Regina.

Manager, Regina.



## Pure Bred Clydesdales

**STALLIONS** from 2 years old up. Also a bunch of yearlings from such well-known stock-getters as "BARON'S PRIDE," "HIAWATHA," "UP-TO-TIME," and other famous Scottish sires. 45 MARES from weanlings up, all imported or from imported stock. All thoroughly acclimated. Size, quality, action and soundness. Terms to suit buyers. Farm 10 miles west of Calgary. Parties wishing to see the stock will be taken out in car. Write for particulars.

W. S. HERRON, 1202 FIRST ST. E., CALGARY, Alta.

## THIRD PERIODICAL SALE

TROTTER BREED CARRIAGE AND ROADSTER HORSES will be held in the Arena, BRANDON WINTER FAIR, on FRIDAY, MARCH 6, at 9 a.m. sharp. The list includes mares, fillies and geldings, in matched pairs and singles. Suitable for show purposes and big enough for city light delivery. They are by such noted sires as "Mitchell Boy," "Larkheart," and "Bryson 2.14," also by "Ender Allerton" and "Go Direct," from Bryson dams. See Exhibit at Winter Fair.

A. D. GAMLEY :: GRISWOLD, MAN.

## Farm Poultry

Continued from Page 11

chickens, but as to which hen laid the eggs from which the chickens are hatched no one knows. Thus, tho we keep the calf for a future milker that is the daughter of our best milker, we pay no attention to keeping the pullet on the farm from the hen that lays the most eggs. Those that do so usually make poultry keeping pay.

### The Best Layers

We most probably obtain the best layers from the hens that lay the most eggs, but even this predisposition may not come out in the pullets unless these are hatched early in the year, and it is fairly certain that chickens hatched late in spring, and during the summer, are not only poor layers but pullets hatched from them will be poor layers also. Many of these are now being kept on our farms eating good grain and leading useless lives, perhaps living quite long lives at the expense of the farmer, eating bushels of grain without bringing in any revenue, and sapping the possible profits of the farmer as to his poultry raising. Strains of poultry thus raised are not only worthless but a detriment to the country.

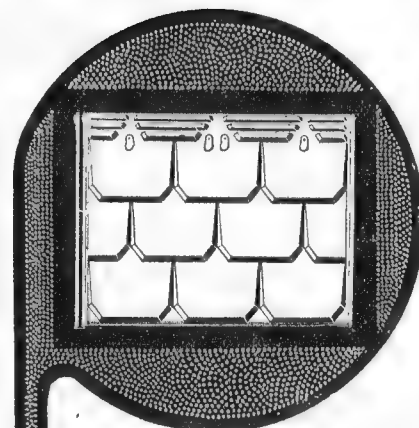
We possibly have now arrived at two conclusions in relation to poultry on the farm, viz., that in order that it shall progress better than it has heretofore done we must better our markets, and secondly we must study our subject.

### Fresh Eggs

Mr. Foley, poultry expert of the Alberta Provincial Government, at the recent convention of the U.F.A. at Lethbridge, expressed the opinion that in this province only about four out of every hundred eggs marketed reached the market absolutely fresh. He is also credited with saying that over 50 per cent. of the farmers were marketing rotten eggs, altho they probably would not admit it. By this he means, largely, that to be strictly fresh and to keep properly, eggs, when marketed, should be infertile. Before we can properly grade our eggs and guarantee the public that we are putting fresh eggs on the market we must completely revolutionize our methods, but may do so in very simple ways. There is no absolute necessity to preach to the average farmer that, in order that poultry raising on the farm may become a much more profitable business, he must take an abstruse or deeply scientific course at some agricultural college, for it is rather, by very simple methods that we can commence, and by comparatively simple methods that we can travel almost the whole road in our endeavor to bring about this revolution in methods of caring for, and methods of marketing poultry and poultry products. Poultry products are marketed as they are simply because so few have ever studied the subject and so few good starts have been made in the right direction. It may safely be said that, as a rule, on this continent we are ages behind some of the European countries, but if we started in the right direction it would not take so very long for us to catch up.

### "Banish the Rooster"

As we figure to go into the egg business and obtain a great deal more money for eggs than we have heretofore done we must commence by eradicating our faults. The very first fault we should take care of is the superfluous rooster. The roosters should not be allowed to run with hens that we keep to lay eggs, intending to market those eggs as strictly fresh. Yes, but you say, "Where shall we obtain our eggs for hatching?" These are better obtained by penning up a few select pullets or hens with the rooster or roosters, hatching the eggs from these, keeping the roosters entirely away from the main flock. This method serves two purposes. By keeping the roosters away from the main flock of laying hens we obtain our eggs without the unnecessary germ therein, which, when subjected to changes of temperature, spoils the eggs, and we also at the same time shall be more likely to put aside the hens or pullets with the rooster, to sup-



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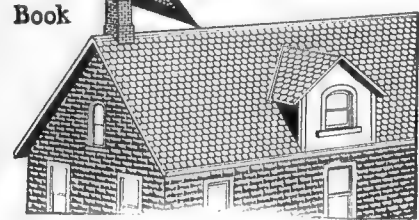
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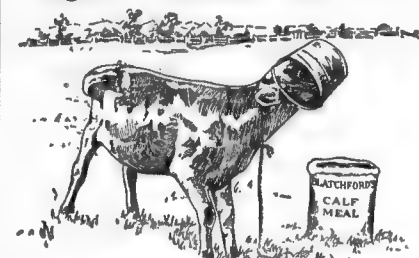
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100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

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Write for our new Illustrated Mail Order Catalog. Our Goods and Prices are right. TRY US


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Trappers! If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs ship them to

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I pay all express charges. If sent by mail I refund postage. When requested will hold shipment separate subject to your approval. Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.



Number of Draft Stallions Imported to Canada in 1912, from the Government Official Report:  
Percheron 314, Belgian 76  
Clydesdale 371, Shire 48, Suffolk 20.

For particulars of popular  
**Percheron and Belgian Stallions**

For Sale on Liberal Terms and Guarantee, write or call on  
**J. H. GRAHAM**  
Barn 313 20th Street W. (Near Barry Hotel)  
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**Ayrshires and Berkshires**

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning, high producing dams.

**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

**J. J. RICHARDS & SONS**  
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, ALTA.  
Long Distance Phone

**RUGBY BERKSHIRES**

We are offering yearling boars, yearling sows; just bred to imported boar. A number of mature sows due to farrow in November.

**MCGREGOR & BOWMAN :: FORREST, MAN.**

**OLD BASING JERSEYS**

Net returns from 12 head for 12 months, \$5,173.00. Our Rosalind of Old Basing, champion butter cow of British Empire, 2,504 pounds butter, 37,847½ pounds of milk in three years. For particulars write C. A. Julian Sharman, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

**Robin Hood Kennels**  
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Largest breeders in Western Canada of pure bred Scotch Collies, St. Bernards, Fox Terriers, Airedales, Pointers, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, White Silk Poodles, Bull Terriers and Bloodhounds. Pups any age, any breed, for sale.

**C. M. HARRINGTON, Manager**  
Kennels: 196 Ominica Street East, Moose Jaw, Sask.; P.O. Box 374

**Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares**

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully

**W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia**

SAVE YOUR FOAL—USE

**Foaline**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Not a Cure—a Preventive Treatment ensuring immunity from  
**NAVEL DISEASE AND JOINT-ILL**

PRICE \$3.00 per Bottle  
Will not pay delivery charges after Feb. 28  
For further information write—  
**H. O. WRIGHT, Sole Owner**  
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**Monarch Guaranteed Steel Stump Puller**

Best in the World—Send for Proof  
It's best in material, best in construction. Far ahead of all on improvements. Made in our own factory, backed by 20 years' experience.

**MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER**

Guaranteed For 5 Years  
Send for copy of this guarantee

Stump Pulling now easy work  
Our new double and triple power machines with latest improvements make stump pulling easy. Clear from 1 to 6 acres per day.

Don't Buy the Ordinary Kind—Investigate the Monarch  
Compare the Mighty Monarch with the ordinary stump puller. Test it. Find out about the improvements and equipment we give you. Send for catalog and guarantee.  
Zimmerman Steel Co., Dept. G? Lone Tree, Iowa

ply us with eggs for hatching, that are the best hens or pullets that we possess, that lay the most eggs and that will perpetuate us a strain of heavy layers that will go on and increase and make our poultry keeping a success.

#### Selection and Line Breeding

Almost without exception all the gain that has been made in the art of breeding has been made by selection and line breeding. In poultry there is no best breed, but there is an enormous difference between hens of the same breed as to their laying qualities, just as there is an enormous difference between cows of the same breed in the amount of milk each will give, as to how long that cow will stay in milk and just how much profit is obtained from the different cows in proportion to the amount of feed given and the amount of labor consumed in the care of each. We do not keep our poorest milk cows nor do we breed from our most unprofitable hogs. Therefore as the poultry business, as carried on on the average farm, is of the happy-go-lucky variety and no records are kept of the performances or the hens from which we hatch our chickens, why should we expect that our farm poultry is giving us more than a small percentage of the profit, it should give? Besides this we keep no tab on the probable losses.

#### Egg Laying Competitions

No doubt many of our readers have heard of the egg-laying competitions that have been conducted recently internationally by different governments. Recently the results of two held in the United States, one in Connecticut and one in Missouri, have been published. An English pen of White Leghorns won the first prize in the Missouri competition. This was ascribed to a "streak of luck." But when the winners were announced in the Connecticut competition and it was found that two pens of British birds were first and second by a wide margin people began to sit up and take notice. One prominent American paper has this to say in regard to these results: "The Englishman, in the first place, is a much more careful selector of good utility breeding stock. He shows better judgment, patience and care in separating the prolific layers from the poor, so that his pullets are usually bred from hens with a high egg record and sired by males bred from hens with equally high records. His birds are 'bred to lay,' in other words.

"The competition also exploded the oft-repeated assertion that there are not many hens that can lay 200 eggs a year. As a matter of fact five hens in the Missouri contest reached that mark before a period of eight and a half months."


The English system of feeding we shall take up in a later article.

#### Management

Many years ago when a western shepherd was turning over a flock of sheep to a couple of novices his last words, when leaving, were, "Remember in this business there is no such thing as luck. Good luck is spelled g-o-o-d m-a-n-a-g-e-m-e-n-t." Thus it is with the average farmer's poultry, the absence of good management ends usually in very poor luck and a very poor sample of poultry products reaching the market from the farm.

Our eggs, to command the best prices, and in order to be really fresh, must be gathered every day in moderate weather, twice a day in warm weather and more often still in very cold weather. When these eggs have been gathered they should be placed in an even, cool temperature till taken to market. When travelling to market we should not put them in the tail end of the democrat in a broiling sun, but if not put under the seat in the shade they should at least be covered with something to keep them as cool as possible; and it would be better still to deliver them in the cool of the morning or in the cool of the evening.

No doubt after we have presented our eggs to the market in strictly first-class shape the middleman or dealer or transportation company may be careless with our strictly fresh eggs. But



**VANSTONE & ROGERS'**  
**Clydesdales Percherons Belgians**  
STALLIONS OF QUALITY AT BARGAIN PRICES  
STALLIONS ACCLIMATIZED AND FOAL GETTERS

We have an exceptional bunch of Big Drafty Stallions at North Battleford, Sask. They have great size and excellent breeding, many of them top prize-winners in the Old Country and Canada. Write to our Manager, Mr. James Brooks, North Battleford, Sask., or to

**VANSTONE & ROGERS, 320 Sterling Bank, Winnipeg**

Gaston the Needle Breaker No. 533. Imported 4-year-old Belgian weighing 2,100 lbs.

## Sinton's Clydesdales

Won Championship of three Prairie Provinces, Winter 1913; Championship All Draft Breeds (groups) Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

1st in Aged Stallions, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; 1st in 4-year olds, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; 2nd in 4-year olds, Saskatchewan and Alberta; 1st in 3-year olds, Regina Summer Fair; 3rd in 3-year olds, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Winter Fairs; 1st and 3rd in 2-year olds, Manitoba Winter Fair; 2nd and 3rd in 2-year-olds, Saskatchewan Winter Fair; 2nd in 2-year-olds, Regina Summer Fair; 2nd and 8th in 2-year olds, Chicago International, 1913.

**SPECIALS, SASKATCHEWAN:** Gold Medal, donated by the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and \$50.00 donated by the Clyde Horse Association of Canada, for best Stallion; King's Hotel Cup, value \$100.00, for best three Clydesdales owned by one man, won three times; President Bryce's special \$20.00 for best five Clydesdale Males of Females, owned by one exhibitor; Zenoleum Trophy, silver service, for best five horses any breed.


**SPECIALS, MANITOBA:** Telegram Cup, for best aged stallion on ground; Cox and Robinson Silver Cup, value \$50.00, for best three stallions, any breed; \$50.00 by Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada for Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion.

**SPECIALS, ALBERTA:** \$50.00 by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada for the Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion.

We expect to show a fresh horse in four sections of Class 1 at the coming Winter Fairs, each one of which was a first prize winner in Scotland.

Our Horses are all for sale. See them at Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs

Address: **ROBERT SINTON, REGINA, SASK.**



**Piegan Creek Horse Ranch**  
CLYDESDALES BERKSHIRES S.C.R.I. REDS

I have a choice collection of Stallions of the best blood and breeding, three and four years old. All have been in the country over eighteen months and are thoroughly acclimatized; have size and quality, and all are broken to work. Also some fine big four year old Geldings.

The Berkshire Boars are all from prize-winning stock, and are all ready for service. Prices reasonable—Terms liberal Parties wishing to see the stock will be driven out to the ranch from Seven Persons Station by Mr. Carlson.

**DAVID CARGILL, Seven Persons, Alta.**

**Alex. Galbraith** Is offering  
High-Class  
**CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS**

CHAMPION PRIZE WINNERS IN EACH BREED At Prices and Terms which defy Competition

Address: : **BRANDON, MAN.**

**Dunrobin Stock Farms**

I have for sale a few high-classed Shorthorn heifers rising two years old that have been bred; also four stallions rising two years old bred from imported mares and our noted sire "Perpetual Motion." Write for description and prices.

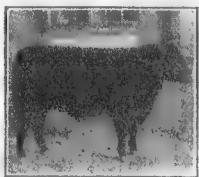
**W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.**



**SEE THE O.I.C. PIG GROW INTO MONEY**

If you are interested in Hogs write:—  
**GLENLEA STOCK FARM** Office: 702 Grain Exchange  
WINNIPEG, Man.





Glencarnock Victor II,  
Champion Steer  
Chicago 1913

## Glencarnock Champion Angus Cattle

To Breed Champions Sow the Seed of Champions

We have a splendid lot of young bulls of approved breeding at reasonable prices. Also a few good heifers in calf to our famous stock bulls. Lay the foundation of a pure bred herd by purchasing one or more heifers. Write for Catalog and prices. Sold out of Boars and Rams. A few bred Yorkshire sows still for sale.

J. D. McGREGOR : BRANDON, MAN.

## Percherons and Holsteins

The Glen Ranch Percherons are the CHAMPIONS OF CANADA, as they swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Brandon (Dominion Fair) and Regina in 1913. At every Exhibition they won the Gold Medal for the best five stallions. I breed and keep for sale the right kind. They are for sale at reasonable prices and on fair terms. Over 60 Holsteins to select from. Come and see, or write:

J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.



## Champion Producing Holstein Blood

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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MICHENER BROS.  
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, RED DEER, ALTA.

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Stallions 1 to 6 years, Imported and Home Bred; Mares all ages. Watch for date of Auction Sale. Farm 4 1/2 miles S.W. Regina.

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## Pure Bred Holstein Cattle

Herd Sire  
Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs  
Son of  
King of the Pontiacs  
The greatest living Sire in America

Can sell choice Cows and Heifers bred to Herd Sire, and young Bulls from 30 lb. Sires which would be unrelated. If you want a good start write us stating number and age you require, or better still, if coming East see our herd.

F. Hamilton, Hamilton Farms, St. Catherines

## The J C Ranch Clydesdales

One hundred and fifty head of Stallions and Mares, all ages to choose from. Home Bred and Imported. In the lot there are many choice Mares and Stallions. Prices right. Let me hear from you.

JOHN CLARK, Jr., Box 32, GLEICHEN, ALTA.

H. G. WHALEY, Pres. H. E. CRABBE, Vice-Pres. N. F. McINTYRE, Sec.-Treas.

## Rice & Whaley Limited

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Bill Stock in your Own Name—Our Care—we'll do the rest!

will it not work out this way, viz., that if we are determined to only market strictly fresh eggs and demand the price for such an article the dealer or middleman will be far more careful of the article for which he has had to pay the top price. It would scarcely pay him to handle the best eggs poorly, as he might lose money thereby. We shall probably not market any very large quantity of fresh eggs till the methods are changed, till co-operation and combination step in and all the factors work together. That is, till the market establishes itself; till the supply of really guaranteed fresh eggs comes along in a steady and continual stream, and until the product is as reliable and as well graded as other lines of produce.

### System of Co-operation in Denmark

In Denmark they have a very elaborate system of co-operation in use in the marketing of eggs, and if some of our friends wish to study the whole, or rather in a fuller manner than can be done in this article, they should write for a copy of "Co-operation in Agriculture," by G. Harold Powell, "The Danish Farmers' and Co-operative Egg Export Association was organized in 1895, and in 1909 it included five hundred egg-collecting circles, aggregating 43,000 members. The sales made by this association during 1907 were some ten million pounds of eggs and poultry, valued at about \$1,080,000. The object of the association is said to be to establish the best possible market in foreign countries for Danish eggs by guaranteeing that the eggs delivered with the registered trademark stenciled on each egg are absolutely fresh and clean, and by protecting the general interest of the Danish poultry keepers by preserving eggs, fattening and selling poultry of the members, permitting a rational poultry management."

"As an illustration of the growth of the Danish Co-operative Egg Export Association may be cited the fact that in 1909 it sold 7,750,789 pounds of eggs abroad, besides 1,258,582 pounds at home, and in addition 462,504 pounds of cracked eggs." And yet Denmark is a very small country in comparison to most of our provinces.

It is also worthy of notice that the Dominion Government and the Quebec Government Agricultural Departments have been working on this poultry co-operation for several years, and on the other side of the world Australia has also commenced and egg circles and co-operative marketing of eggs are on the increase.

It may be as well to state, for the benefit of those who do not know, that a good fresh egg when laid by a good hen should weigh 2 oz. When this same egg has gone stale and has been kept some time it will run down to a weight of 1 1/2 oz., as it shrivels and dries out. Unfertile eggs will keep a long time in a cool place, but a fertile egg, if subjected to a heat of 70 deg. Fahr., or over, even for a short time, will commence to incubate and the results later we all know.

### The Interstate Poultry Club of America

"Leading business men, farmers and poultrymen throught the State of New Jersey have just formed an organization known as the Interstate Poultry Club of America, that is unusual in its purpose and workings. This club has established headquarters at Asbury Park, where it is proposed to hold an annual show of national scope, and in the meantime has established a bureau known as the Producers' and Consumers' Exchange, where they are listing and filing names of producers of poultry and farm products to be given to consumers who wish to deal direct with the poultry yard for eggs, dressed poultry and other farm products thru the parcel post.

"They have under their control several parcel post packages designed especially for the purpose of transporting these products, and have inaugurated the service free of charge to producers who are members. The enterprise is made possible by direct dealings of producer and consumer, the club acting only as an exchange for the names of

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YOUTHS'  
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\$2.00  
Delivered Free

For around the farm they are ideal. We can show 10,000 testimonials easily.

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Caledon East, Ontario

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Winnipeg, Man.

F. W. RUSSELL, District Representative

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We pay Highest Prices and make Prompt Returns. Write for Catalogue, Shipping Tags and Price List.

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REGINA, SASK.

each where the producer is known to them, and the service being absolutely free to the consumer. This is the first poultry club ever organized, it seems, for other purposes than giving annual chicken shows." — The New York Times.

This seems to be a simple effort to arrive at the greatest source of waste and loss in marketing poultry. The farmer's eggs, when they leave home, are too often in doubt as to where they will be eventually consumed. On the way to their final destination they may pass thru two or three pairs of hands, losing in weight and quality at each transfer, so in the first case a small price is offered for these eggs to cover the expense and loss of finding the final market. The same may be said of other farm products, and if more simple methods could be evolved, and they could easily, of placing farm products in a more direct way into the hands of those that need them, an enormous amount of money would be saved to the producer and consumer alike and much more money would find its way back to the farmer. Much of our loss and the waste in marketing, which is loss

valid reason, as this waste does no good to anyone and is usually a total loss to all of us. So some definite plans, neatly and simply evolved, of bringing the producer and consumer into closer touch would eliminate most of this waste and expense, and would furnish the consumer with a cheaper and better product, and would, at the same time, leave more money in the hands of the producer, who deserves a much better lot than is usually his.

Thus, the first matters that should arrest the attention of the farmers who wish to develop the poultry industry should be the rapid improvement of the products they intend to place on the market, and the rapid improvement of methods of marketing.

NOTE—The book recommended by Mr. Barker, "Co-operation in Agriculture," may be obtained from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide. Price \$1.60, postpaid.

E. N. Barker, the well-known poultry man, has for many years bred and raised poultry, pigeons and pet stock, and has judged and exhibited from Southern Georgia to Montreal, as far west as Victoria, B.C., and as far north as Edmonton. He was born in England in 1859, and when quite a boy started to breed and show poultry. He came to America in 1882, and first lived in Sioux City, Iowa. He went to Montana in 1883, where he worked on a ranch for a year, and in the spring of '84 started from Billings, Mont., for Alberta, and arrived at where Lethbridge now stands in May of that year. From thence he went on to Macleod, eventually settling, after the rebellion of '85, in which he served, on the spot where Cardston now stands, and engaged in the work of raising sheep and horses. He remained in Alberta until 1891 and then went to Southern Georgia, and in 1894 for his health's sake went north, and settled on the Hudson River, remaining there and in New York City until 1895, when he returned to Cardston.

He has witnessed the rise in the poultry business since 1896, when he commenced judging all over Alberta, and last year judged poultry at Calgary, Grand Forks, B.C., and Lethbridge.

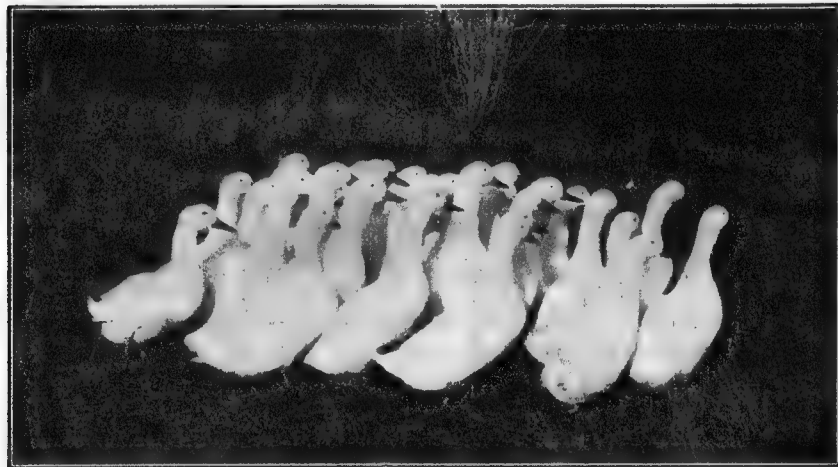
At present Mr. Barker is president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Alberta, vice-president of the Alberta Fairs association, church warden of the Anglican Church in Cardston, secretary of Chief Mountain lodge, A. F. & A. M., justice of the peace, and a member of the executive committee of the Diocese of Calgary.

He is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business; was a director of the United Farmers of Alberta in its earlier days, and for a number of years was a newspaper man of no mean calibre. The chapter on cats in the Encyclopedia Americana is by Mr. Barker, and he has taken quite an interest in the exhibits of grains, grasses and cultivated forage crops at the farming congresses and at other big gatherings where his exhibits generally stood very high in the prize lists. Gardening is now Mr. Barker's chief hobby.



E. N. BARKER  
Of Cardston, Alta.

and benefits no one, is caused by want of system and want of method in marketing; so when some of the products leave the farm to find a market it reminds one more of throwing up in the air a shovelful of light chaff and wondering where the different particles will eventually blow to. If we can only sit down for a few minutes and just quietly size up our present methods of doing business, or not doing it, we shall very soon see the reason for the plans of improvement that are advocated. The high cost of living can be most quickly remedied by preventing the present waste of produce in its journeys from producer to consumer and by the elimination of foolish and extravagant methods of marketing. For this waste there is no excuse and no



THE BREEDING FLOCK ON A FARM IN WESTERN CANADA

It does not pay to feed ducks for market purposes until they are the size and age of the ones seen in the illustration. Ducks, to be profitable, must be marketed at eight to ten weeks old. If held until fall and the Christmas market they do not bring any more money, and all the feed given them in the meantime is lost. The flock here seen are the breeding ducks on a farm in one of the Prairie Provinces.

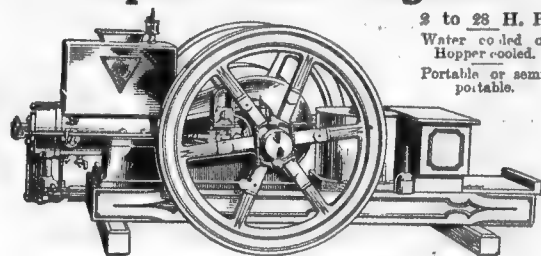
## Ideal Green Feed Silos

It isn't too early right now to plan for the erection of a silo next summer.

The more you investigate the advantage of having succulent silage to feed your cows all winter, the sooner you will decide to erect a silo; and if you thoroughly investigate the silo question you can scarcely escape the conclusion that the Ideal Green Feed Silo is the best silo for you to buy.



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THE "ALPHA" Gas Engine is the highest grade and most reliable engine that you can buy for any purpose whatever; but on account of its simplicity of construction and reliability of operation it is unusually well adapted for farm use.

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100 bushels per hour. Thoroughly  
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Winter is the time the horses need International Stock Food three times a day.

They are burned up, don't get exercise or green feed as in summer—and they must have a tonic like International Stock Food to help digestion, regulate the bowels, keep the blood clean and circulation active, and bring them through the cold weather in prime condition for spring work. 102

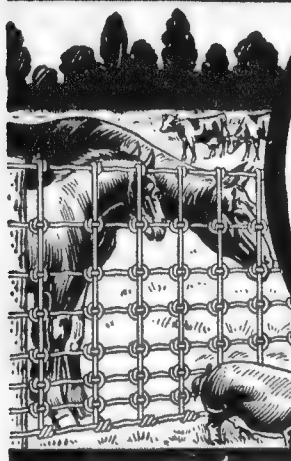
If you will write and tell us how many head of stock you own, we will forward to you free our \$3,000. Stock Book.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.





## PEERLESS-PERFECTION



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PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS Fence in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Probably your dealer handles it. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

**Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co.**  
Limited  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
HAMILTON, ONT.

## Notice to Grain Growers

We have on hand a large stock of choice MARQUIS and RED FIFE Wheat, also a complete variety of Field and Garden Seeds. We can offer you exceptionally good prices on any seed you may require, and would advise placing your orders early before our stock is depleted.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

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ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

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Oliver stulky and gang plows also have many distinctive features. An exclusive Oliver feature is a hitch which enables the horses to be worked four abreast and all walking on unplowed ground, doing away entirely with the side beam strains which so quickly put ordinary plows out of adjustment. The foot lift is so placed that the operator can quickly bear his whole weight on the lever. All levers are easy to operate.

Get catalogues and full information from the I H C local agent who handles Oliver plows, or write the nearest branch house.

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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

Oliver plows are built at Hamilton, Ont.

## The Value of Good Seed

Continued from Page 15

It is not possible, of course, to procure enough seed in this way for a main crop, with wheat, barley and such like crops, but enough can be obtained to grow the seed the following year.

Briefly this method of selection is as follows: Just before the grain is ripe go thru the field, and pick out the most promising looking plants, with the best heads, most mature, most ideal straw, and generally speaking something a little earlier and a little better than the majority. These seeds should be saved and threshed by hand, and the seed kept separate till the following spring, then to be sown in a plot by itself.

The crop from this plot is threshed separately and saved for sowing on a large acreage the following year. The labor attached to this method is not so great as it appears at first sight. The most time is taken up in the head selection, but bear in mind that by selecting you are taking advantage of variation, and sowing a seed that will ripen earlier, is harder and generally acclimatized to local conditions.

Every year a small amount could be selected to advantage, and sown for seed the following year and by keeping high ideals of a good crop in view, a marked improvement will be noticed in the course of a few years.

A very simple and efficient modification of the above plan of selection is to look over the main crop a few days before cutting, and pick out some part that is outstanding for maturity, yield, and freedom from weeds; in other words, that is made up of a collection of the most promising plants. Mark this place, keep the sheaves from it separately, thresh it first and save this seed for next year's seeding.

When the bulk of the seed has been damaged by severe weather conditions then it is advisable to procure new seed. Frozen, broken, or sprouted seed is to be avoided. Wheat has a characteristic of breaking lengthwise, hence destroying the germ, while barley usually breaks crosswise, which is not so detrimental to its vitality. Sprouted grain, or grain that has been sprouted and then let lie dormant for a period, loses greatly in vitality.

While certain rates of seeding have been determined by experiment the individual soil conditions and characteristics of the seed should be taken into consideration, as they have a direct bearing on the ultimate yield of the crop.

Briefly, factors influencing the quantity of seed to sow to the acre are:

- (1) Tillering or stooling qualities.
- (2) Size of seed sown.
- (3) Vitality.
- (4) Fertility of the land.
- (5) State of cultivation.
- (6) Climatic conditions at time of seeding.

(7) Methods of seeding.

With regard to tillering or stooling, which is the tendency of the plants to produce more stalks and heads, a good stooling variety should not be sown as thickly as a poor stooler.

The size of the seeds and the presence or absence of light kernels, makes a difference in the number of plants to the acre, for in a bushel of grain there is an immense variation in the number of seeds present, depending on the size.

The point of vitality has been emphasized sufficiently and in the case of the last four headings the farmer must be guided by his own experience and judgment.

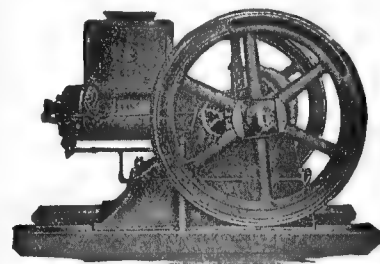
The importance of these influences cannot be over estimated, overcrowded growth produces poor heads and too thin a stand is obviously a waste of land and gives the weeds a chance to establish themselves.

### Smut and its Treatment

Smut often reduces the yield considerably, and where danger from this source is feared preventative measures should be taken. The most common disease in oats is the loose smut. Seed which is suspected of being affected by this disease should be sprinkled with a solution of formalin—one pint to forty or fifty gallons of water. This

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If you need a Gasoline Engine you will purchase a "Judson" if you investigate thoroughly, because you cannot find its equal anywhere near the price we ask.

The following prices enable you to buy a large and a small "Judson" engine for less than the price of one ordinary engine.

1 H.P. . . . \$33.50	7 H.P. . . . \$197.50
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If you haven't a copy of our Gasoline Engine and Farm Supply Catalog, just write "Gasoline Engines" on a postal card and address—

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**600,000**

Russian Willow cuttings at \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three Prairie Provinces; also a fine stock of hardy apples and crabs, shrubs, small fruits and Russian poplar cuttings. No agents. Deal direct with me and save 36% to 50%. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. I will give away free to my customers this spring 5,000 native spruce seedlings and 2,000 real Red Victoria rhubarb. Nothing beats the Russian Willow for a break. For 10,000 and over send for special low prices. Send me your address on a postcard and I will send you my price list and printed directions.

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Buy your winter supply by mail order. We pack and ship any quantity to all parts of Western Canada.

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DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

should be sufficient to treat forty or fifty bushels of oats.

Bunt or stinking smut is the most serious disease of wheat in this country. Two methods of treatment are recommended—the blue-stone treatment and the formalin treatment.

**The Blue-stone Treatment**—One pound of bluestone dissolved in twenty gallons of water should be sufficient for twenty or thirty bushels. The wheat should be immersed for twelve hours, then spread out in a thin layer and turned frequently by shovelling until dry.

**Formalin Treatment**—The solution should be made of the same strength as for treatment of oats recommended above. The seed should be immersed in the solution for two hours. Stir thoroughly and skim off the smut balls which rise to the surface. Spread in a thin layer and dry thoroughly by shovelling over frequently.

In sprinkling seed with formalin solution or spreading out to dry after immersion, see that the floor or canvas on which it is spread is thoroughly clean and free from smut spores, else the seed will become re-infected. It is best to sprinkle the floor with some solution or, if canvas or bags are used, these should be soaked in the liquid and dried before the treated seed is brought into contact with them.

After treatment and before sowing the seed should be protected from infection by smut spores floating about in the air, by being covered with bags or canvas treated as suggested above.

It is best to sow treated seed as soon as it has been thoroughly dried. Grain during this treatment will absorb water and swell, weakened kernels may be injured by treatment, and then, too, the damp grain will not feed as well from the drill. For these reasons it is well to sow a larger amount of treated grain per acre than is used ordinarily.

### Resolutions at Moose Jaw

Continued from Page 7

is obviously unfair; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this convention the commission charge should be based on a percentage of the gross value of the grain as sold.

#### Flax Screenings

Whereas the terminal elevators are not giving fair returns for flax screenings of commercial value; therefore be it resolved that this convention petition the Grain Commission to oblige the terminal elevators to give fair returns on all flax screenings.

### DISTRICT ORGANIZATION FORMED

At a meeting of the delegates from District 15 the retiring director, Thos. P. Conlon, after informing the delegates he did not wish re-election, submitted a report showing the large area covered by the district and recommending dividing it into two districts for the purpose of better representation, also outlining a plan for subdividing the district and electing a sub-director for each division, who would work under the instruction of the district director. This report was adopted, after being well discussed, and the division made and sub-directors appointed as follows:—

District No. 1—C.P.R. Vanguard line, S. Rowles, Neville.

District No. 2—C.P.R. Expanse, F. Crosby, Expanse.

District No. 3—C.N.R. Gravelburg, Mr. Dautre, Gravelburg.

District No. 4—C.P.R. from Forward W. to Assiniboia, Mr. Gamble, Ogema.

District 5—Assiniboia to Aneroid, M. P. Lloyd, Lafelche.

District No. 6—Aneroid to Alberta boundary, Mr. Douglas, Aneroid.

District No. 7—C.N.R. running West from Radville, Mrs. King, Viceroy.

Frank Burton, of Vanguard, was elected district director and Thos. P. Conlon, of Archive, honorary director.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifest and it was decided to hold district conventions, at which important questions could be discussed and men chosen to place them in an intelligent manner before the next annual convention.

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It is the world's choicest tea, at its best—the finest hill-grown Ceylon—in sealed lead packets.

BLACK, GREEN or MIXED

Every dollar you spend with the patrons of our advertising columns helps us to make a larger and better magazine for you. We protect our subscribers by investigating carefully the reliability and integrity of our advertisers—a feature that receives the approval of all honest men.

## MEN WANTED!

Don't do hard work at low wages when you can have easy work at a high wage. We cannot supply the demand for auto repair men and gas tractor operators. We teach you in a few weeks. Our shops are steamheated, with all the latest appliances and expert practical teachers. Apply for free catalogue.—OMAR SCHOOL OF TRADES AND ARTS, 447 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FARM AND SHOP  
BLACKSMITH'S  
**FORGE** 6.85  
A well built practical Forge with 8 inch fan, 18 inch hearth. Stands 33 inches high. Weighs 85 lbs.  
WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF BLACKSMITH'S GOODS FOR FARM AND SHOP  
The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited  
HAMILTON, CANADA  
FORMERLY STANLEY MILLS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1882

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



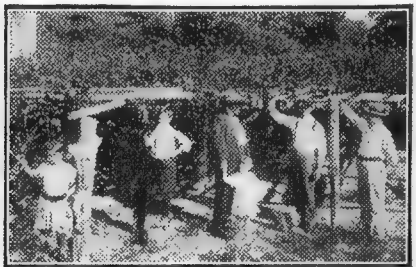
Beautiful Home and Garden at Freeport.



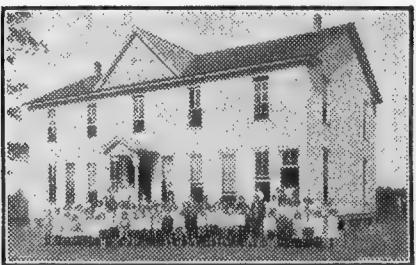
Presbyterian Church at Freeport.



Home of R. E. L. McCaskill, at Freeport.



Single Scuppernon Grape Vine at Freeport.



Freeport School and part of Pupils.

**NOTE:**—No part of the land described in this advertisement is more than 4 miles from Freeport. Some of the land almost touches Freeport.

Four years ago we commenced selling our best land at Santa Rosa at \$30 per acre. Today the poorest is selling for \$60 per acre—some has sold at \$100 per acre, and other tracts are being quoted at \$150 per acre. BAY VIEW, our new town, is approximately 3 miles from Santa Rosa, and is destined to become just as great as Santa Rosa. Now is the best opportunity you will ever have of securing one of the finest locations in Florida at the least possible cost.

The soil is a deep, rich, sandy loam—very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. At Bay View you have plenty of rainfall 12 months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures practically unknown. Two and three crops easily raised each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year. Satsuma oranges (one of the finest and most profitable varieties grown), figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (field and sweet), oats, hay, Japanese cane, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, watermelons, cantaloupes, egg plant, cucumbers, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables.

Not a better location in America for Dairying and Stock raising. Ready markets and good prices. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year.

Bay View has one of the finest climates in the United States, both summer and winter. No sunstrokes in summer—no frosts in winter. Ideal boating, fishing and bathing. Lumber for building at wholesale prices. Good stores, churches and schools within 4 miles of any of this land.

## Big Florida Land Opening

Prices Very Low for a Short Time Only

If You Ever Expect to Own a Home in Florida—Now is Your Opportunity

FOR the past 4 years we have been selling land at Santa Rosa, Fla. At this place we have built up one of the most substantial and promising communities in the whole state of Florida. We feel that our unqualified success at Santa Rosa entitles us to your very careful consideration when we make the announcement that we are now opening up another tract of the best land in Florida.

Our land is divided into

### Farm Land, Winter Home Lots and Town Lots

Farms 20 acres and up. Winter Home Lots 2 acres with beautiful water frontage. Town lots 50x150 feet. All three are selling at rock bottom prices RIGHT NOW. All are bound to soar upwards just the same as at Santa Rosa. We own and have paid for all the land we offer for sale and give clear abstract of title. We do business honorably and above board—that's why we are successful while dozens of others have failed. If you are tired of blizzards, zero weather and long cold winters, late Spring frosts and early Fall Frosts, bad or off seasons, crop failures and small profits, you should get acquainted with Bay View RIGHT NOW.

### Big Illustrated Book Mailed Free

Send for a copy today. You will read of the squarest land proposition ever put on the market. It's your one, great, big opportunity. So don't miss it. Mail the free coupon today.

FILL IN, CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO.,  
Room 553, 208 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Please send me by return mail, absolutely free, postage prepaid, your Handsomely Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps, etc. I promise to read your literature over carefully.

Name.....

Street & No. or R. F. D.....

City.....State.....





## REGISTERED SEED



Certificate from the C.S.G.A. with every 100 lbs.

Registered Marquis Wheat      Registered Red Fife Wheat  
Registered Abundance Oats      Registered Banner Oats  
Registered Six-Rowed Barley      Oats—Banner G.F.R.  
Oats—New Great French Lizo      Oats—Garton's 22  
Oats—Victory ("Sege" in Swedish)—the true stock, bred by Professor Nilsson, Svalof, Sweden, and first introduced to the West by STEELE, BRIGGS.

SWEET CLOVER

HARDIEST ALFALFA

Our beautiful and carefully compiled 136-page Catalogue is FREE to all on request. Write today for a Copy

**Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited**  
WINNIPEG      Canada's Greatest Seed House      CANADA

## Good Seed Demand

FARMERS! We have numerous enquiries for Seed Wheat, Oats and Barley. Send us your samples of cleanest grain, naming best price on track. We might easily be able to get you good premiums.

Markets for all grains are now strong. Farmers, consign your grain. Your shipments respectfully solicited.

**BLACKBURN & MILLS**

(A. M. BLACKBURN)

(D. K. MILLS)

531 Grain Exchange      TELEPHONE MAIN 46      Winnipeg, Man.

*Just Tell Us Where  
You Live and We'll Send You*

## OUR NEW BIG FREE CATALOG

It is crammed full of money-saving bargains at prices that guarantee you a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. You will find a complete line of FURNITURE, STOVES, VEHICLES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE and numerous other articles for the Home and Farm. Every article listed is GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, or your money will be refunded immediately, together with all freight charges. We will send you this BIG CATALOG FREE on receipt of your name and address. It will be the means of saving you considerable on your purchases, besides giving you merchandise of QUALITY that is only obtainable at our store.



**Top Buggy**

Body: Piano box, round cornered, 63 in. long, 24 in. wide, solid back seat. Gear: Long distance, dust-proof axle, 3 leaf rear elliptic springs; Bailey body loops and triple braced. Wheels: 7-8 in. Sarven patent, screwed rims, 40 in. front, 44 in. rear. Body black, gear green, neatly striped. Trimming: No. 1 leather, top heavy rubber, green cloth lined, rubber mat for bottom of box. F.o.b. Winnipeg

66.00

**Extension Table 9.75**



**No. 262**

Another Big Value, made of hard-wood finished surface oak, golden finish, extends to 6 feet and has 45 in. top. Only one of the big table values found in our Catalog

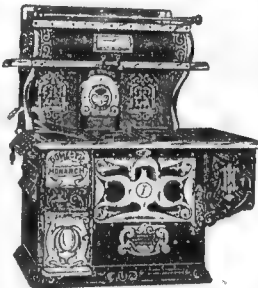
\$9.75

## Wellsville Steel Range

COMPLETE with Reservoir, High Closet and Thermometer **48<sup>50</sup>**

Sold on 30 Days' Free Trial

The DOMESTIC MONARCH STEEL RANGE is the highest grade steel range made. The body is extra heavy steel lined with asbestos. Fire Box has duplex grates, heavy fire backs, extended fire box for burning wood and is perfectly ventilated. High closet is elaborately nickel and has large warming closet. Equal to any \$65 to \$100 range offered by your local dealer. We show a full line of stoves from \$9.50 to \$50.00 in our Catalog.



Burns Coal or Wood

Domestic Monarch, 9.18, complete as shown, \$48.50  
Domestic Monarch, 9.20, complete as shown, \$50.50

Don't purchase your Range elsewhere until you have seen our catalog

## You Can't Beat This Dresser and Stand

A Substantially Built, Inexpensive Dresser, made of hardwood with rich golden surface, quarter-cut oak finish. Case contains three long drawers, easy running. Solid posts, paneled ends and double-ply top, which measures 18x33 in. A British bevel mirror, 13x22 in., in neatly carved frame. No. 200—Price \$6.75  
Stand to match, containing one drawer and one cupboard. No. 200A—Price \$2.60

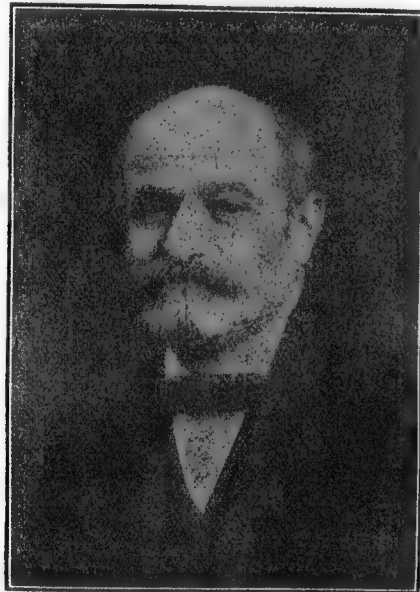


9.35

**THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LIMITED**  
173-5 GG BANNATYNE AVE. EAST, WINNIPEG, CAN.

## F. W. GREEN RESIGNS

F. W. Green, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has resigned and J. B. Musselman has been elected to the position. Mr. Green has been elected honorary secretary and a member of the executive.



**JOSEPH FELS**  
Millionaire philanthropist, who died Sunday, February 22.

Joseph Fels, known thruout the world as an advocate and supporter of Single Tax, died at his home in Philadelphia on Sunday night from pneumonia after a short illness. Mr. Fels was 59 years of age and was born in Halifax, Virginia. He made a large fortune in the manufacture of a well known brand of soap, and since becoming a convert to the Single Tax philosophy preached by Henry George has devoted large sums to Single Tax organizations in Canada, United States, Australia, Great Britain and several European countries. Mr. Fels' plan was to duplicate the funds raised locally, and his slogan was: "Not one dollar for charity, but millions to prevent the need of it."

## Our Ottawa Letter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—This has been a more than ordinarily interesting week in Parliament. In addition to the introduction of a bill providing for the redistribution of the seats a variety of topics have been discussed. These include the trouble experienced by the government during the past season in connection with the establishment of terminal facilities for the Hudson Bay railway at Port Nelson, and an interesting debate involving a tariff issue, this time affecting more particularly the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Then there has been presented to Parliament this week the report of the commission which for many months past has been inquiring into the cost of construction of the National Transcontinental Railway by the late government.

Perhaps of all these questions the one involving another division in the house on a tariff matter affecting the agriculturists of a section of the Dominion will be of most interest to the readers of The Guide. It appears, according to Hon. H. R. Emerson, that basaltic slag which is much used by the farmers of Eastern Canada in preparing fertilizer, has, until last autumn been allowed to come into Canada duty free. At that time a protest was entered against the free entry of this material by the Cross Fertilizer Company, of Sydney, N.S. They asked that it be so classed as to fall within the dutiable list. The customs board yielded to the demand without delay with the result that the duty has since been collected. Mr. Emerson expressed the view that the collection of this duty was both improper and illegal: Improper, because it was against the interests of the farmers and contrary to the intention of the customs law; illegal because the ruling of the board had not been approved by the Minister of Customs, as required by statute. "A manufacturer," he said, "demands the imposition

of the duty and, lo, it is accomplished. Increases in the tariff by this method of customs board rulings had been known before under this government. Increases by this method probably amounted to one per cent. additional in customs duty."

J. J. Hughes, of King's, P.E.I., in supporting the motion, said, "The government evidently desire to give the manufacturers all possible advantage, even to the disadvantage of others. Finding it inexpedient to raise the duty openly, it accomplishes the same thing by rulings of the customs board. If the ministry was sincerely anxious to help the farmer it would give him his raw materials duty free, but instead it prefers to place new taxes upon the farmer by the back door method."

F. B. Carvell, of Carleton, N.B., declared that the government had deliberately and without reason added at least 75 cents per ton to the farmers' first cost of slag when used for fertilizing purposes. The farmers of Carleton County alone, he said, would have to pay \$50,000 more annually for their slag because of the duties imposed.

## To Protect One Manufacturer

Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, in reply contended that while blast furnace slag is on the free list, the article under discussion was a manufactured article and that in consequence it should bear a duty. The attention of the government, he said, had been drawn to the importation of this product by a concern down in Sydney which has erected a manufacturing plant for the purpose of taking this slag and grinding it into fertilizer. This manufacturer imported \$7,000 worth of machinery but when he went to sell his goods he found that parties were importing this ground slag. The matter had been brought before the customs board, which had decided that the article imported was dutiable. It would appear, therefore, that this heavy imposition of duty, which will cost the farmers of the East many thousands of dollars, has been imposed to protect one manufacturer, whose equipment has cost him the comparatively small investment of \$7,000.

Apart from the minister no one on the ministerial side discussed the question and Mr. Emerson's motion was defeated on a straight party vote of 83 to 44.

The redistribution bill was introduced on Monday. As has been explained the bill simply sets forth the general principles which will guide a special committee of the house in its work of fixing the boundaries of the new constituencies.

## Extravagance on N.T.R.

No one on Parliament Hill was very much surprised by the report brought down by the commissioners appointed by the government to inquire into the

Continued on Page 34

## Dressed Hogs

We pay highest price for fresh killed hogs. Write us for quotations. We will be glad to add your name to our list and send you notice of price changes.

**Matthews Blackwell Ltd.**

James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

## OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

**LAING BROS., Winnipeg**

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 21, 1914)

Wheat—Activity supplanted dullness and any weakness there was was forced to give way to strength. The week opened slow and conditions pointed to a continuation of an unattractive market. An export demand sprung up as if by magic and as this demand seemed to develop simultaneously in all the important as well as unimportant markets of the country, there was a reawakening. Those numbered among the talent and who were "short" rushed to cover their outstanding contracts and those who were even on the market proceeded to take on a fair sized line and hold the grain for a profit. There was more or less irregularity in price changes and the close today showed a net gain of 1½ for May, 1½ for July and cash grain over 2 cents higher all down the list. The selling from day to day was led by those having profits and realizing. These offerings prevented market congestion and the market held steadier than it might have been. The strength in the Liverpool market was largely attributable to "shorts" covering, prompted by the scarcity of our Manitoba offers, firmness in Argentina and a better inquiry for the Australian article. Speculation abroad, however, is in abeyance, but present conditions are developing favorably for a new campaign with a lighter volume of supply and a possibility of crop scares either in Europe or North America, and this would probably act as an immediate stimulus for an upward movement. Broom-hall's ideas on the foreign breadstuffs situation are not only original, but reliable. He believes that total supplies during the remaining months of the present crop season are likely to be liberal, yet, during the summer, he expects the influence of the poor yield and quality in Argentina and the short crop of India will become a strengthening influence. He reckons that on a basis of European and American crops equalling those of last year, shipments for the ensuing twelve months will be seventy-two millions less than the same period just past, but the present price level is such to encourage large consumption and storing for future requirements. The cash demand in this market earlier in the week was very good for all grades, but later eased off a little. Receipts from the country are a little heavier than last week and no doubt as soon as the weather clears off a little, the movement will be generally better.

Oats—A better feeling was manifested in the oats trade here this past week, the May option selling as high as 37½ and closed today at 37½, with spot 3 C.W.'s selling for 36 cents.

Barley—Through the week under review has been a little more active and characterized by a better demand for spot. Even with an advance of 2 cents a bushel, very little of this grain has changed hands. At the close of the market today, No. 3 C.W. was quoted at 44½, with No. 4 C.W. trading at 2½ cents less.

Flax—Flax continues to advance and today shows a net gain of 2½ cents for May and 3 cents for spot 1 N.W.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
Feb. 17.....	93	95	90
Feb. 18.....	93	94	90
Feb. 19.....	93	95	90
Feb. 20.....	93	95	90
Feb. 21.....	93	95	90
Feb. 22.....	94	95	90
Oats—			
Feb. 17.....	37½	38	...
Feb. 18.....	37	38	...
Feb. 19.....	37	38	...
Feb. 20.....	37	38	...
Feb. 21.....	37	38	...
Feb. 22.....	37½	38	...
Flax—			
Feb. 17.....	136	138½	...
Feb. 18.....	135	138	...
Feb. 19.....	136	138	...
Feb. 20.....	136	139	...
Feb. 21.....	137	139	...
Feb. 22.....	137½	139	...

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 21)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	\$0.95
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car sample	91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car transit	92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car sample	90
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	90
No. 3 wheat, 1 car sample	90
Rejected wheat, 1 car	87
Rejected wheat, part car	89
Sample grade, 1 car	90
No grade wheat, 1 car	75
Sample oats, 1 car	37
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	34
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	35
No. 3 white oats, 1 car to run	37
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	36
No. 2 rye, 1 car, f.o.b.	53
No. 2 rye, 1 car to go out	57
Sample barley, 3 cars	49
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	53
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	50½
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	50
No grade barley, 1 car	47½

No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	55
Sample barley, 1 car	57
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.57½

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ter. and Transfer	16,259,292	6,059,713	1,903,312
In vessels in Can.	4,764,859	3,812,453	534,732
At Buffalo and Duluth	Not Reported		

Total this week .. 23,817,295 16,132,350 3,402,171  
Total last year .. 24,390,941 8,863,832 2,829,601  
At Midland and Timin there are 45,987 bushels of U.S. oats in bond.

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Port William and Port Arthur, Feb. 25, 1914.—	
Detailed report delayed. Total stocks are:	
Wheat—bus.	Oats—bus.
This week .. 10,788,000	This week .. 3,776,000
Last week .. 10,892,635	Last week .. 3,827,000
Decrease ... 143,635	Decrease ... 51,022

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Feb. 21, 1914.—	
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	1.09
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.08
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1.07
Futures Firm	
March, per bushel	1.08½
May, per bushel	1.07½
July, per bushel	1.07½
Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.82 2-3.—Winnipeg Free Press.	
The late easiness in America yesterday, and the Modern Miller report, offset here by speculative support and covering by shorts.	
Later, market advanced further on firmness of Australian offers yesterday, lighter American shipments, urgent inquiry for Manitobas, and an advance of 1½ to 3d in cargoes. There was an improved demand for millers with spot mostly	

higher. Confirmed reports of further firmness in Australian offers and scarcity of good wheat from Argentina is being felt here, with the continent absorbing freely.

Corn—Firm on strength in wheat and firmer new Plate offers.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Hog prices showed a rally today, the result of a better clearance of state stock last night than has recently been the case. There was hardly more than a nominal market for cattle. Most of the sheep and lambs went direct to packers.

Cattle Receipts, 200; steady. Beef, \$7.10 to \$9.65; Texas steers, \$6.90 to \$8.00; western steers, \$6.60 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$5.75 to \$8.50; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.75.

Hog Receipts, 11,000; strong, 5 cents above yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$8.60 to \$8.75; light, \$8.55 to \$8.75; mixed, \$8.55 to \$8.75; heavy, \$8.55 to \$8.75; rough, \$8.55 to \$8.45; pigs, \$7.75 to \$8.65.

Sheep Receipts, 22,500; weak. Native, \$4.85 to \$6.25; western, \$4.90 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$5.80 to \$7.25; lambs, native, \$6.90 to \$7.25; western, \$6.90 to \$7.90.

### CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Feb. 21, 1914.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows:—340 cattle, 1,047 sheep, 7,355 hogs, and 27 horses. There was a better demand for cattle this week and prices advanced about 10 cents. One good load of steers sold for \$7.50, and the majority fetched \$7.25. There were no cows and heifers on the market. A few loads would sell good. Hogs opened up strong, but later in the week the buyers seemed to be filled and bid very slow at about 10 cents less than last week. It does not look as if we shall have a very strong market for the coming week, and shippers should hold back a week if possible. Shippers should obtain export certificate, so that the hogs can be sold to U.S.A. buyers. The demand for sheep keeps good and good sheep sell at strong prices. Good grain fed weathers \$6.10. Some good sheep would sell readily.

### ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Feb. 21.—Receipts: 260 cattle, 1,600 hogs, and 100 sheep. Prices—Killing Cattle—Steers, \$6.75 to \$8.40; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.25; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; hulls, \$4.30 to \$6.50; veal calves, \$4.50 to \$9.50. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, \$5.00 to \$7.00; stock steers, \$4.25 to \$6.85; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; stock bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00. Market steady. Hogs—Prices range from \$8.30 to \$8.40. Sheep and Lamb—Spring lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.55; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6.50; ewes, \$2.75 to \$5.25. Market steady.

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts for the past week amounted to 1,088 cattle, 5 calves, 12,485 hogs, and 5 sheep, compared with 984 cattle and 9,513 hogs for the previous week. For the corresponding week a

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, February 21, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.90	\$0.94
2 Nor. wheat	89	92
3 Nor. wheat	87	90
4 White oats	34	37
Barley	40½-44	45-64
Flax, No. 1	1.35	1.56½
Futures—		
May wheat	93½	92
July wheat	95	93
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.50	\$9.65
Hogs, top	8.50	8.75
Sheep, yearlings	5.50	7.25

year ago the receipts were 642 cattle, 30 calves and 2,909 hogs.

### Cattle

The cattle trade last week was slow and uneven. The demand from the local buyers was weak, comparatively few head being enough to supply their wants. Quite a few outside buyers were on the market, and they took nearly all of the common cattle and oxen for sale. A few choice cattle showed up and went from \$7.00 to \$7.50. It takes an extra good animal to land \$7.50, but a few days ago one load, averaging 1,552 lbs., fetched \$7.75. The beef trade is quiet and no improvement in livestock can be looked for until there is better demand for beef.

### Hogs

In spite of the 12,000 hogs being marketed during the week, the prices held firm thruout at around \$8.50. Sometimes the quality fetched as high as \$8.60. The demand from the Eastern buyers was strong. By the beginning of the new week, however, a slight decline was noted, and altho not such heavy receipts are expected, the price level will probably hold steady around \$8.25 to \$8.40.

### Sheep and Lambs

Nothing new in this line. Very few are moving at all and no change in quotations.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

Fancy dairy holds steady at 23 cents, with No. 1 at 19-20 cents. Stocks in local dealers' hands are still very heavy, especially the poorer grades of dairy butter, and the only available outlet is the Southern market, which is not very keen. Retail prices are showing a wide range of from 25 to 35, all being labelled "best dairy."

### Eggs

A big quantity of fresh eggs is being imported from the States, and with the advance of spring down South, eggs are bound gradually to become cheaper and more plentiful. The price quoted to the country for new-laid is 30 cents, and retail prices are 40 cents for fresh Southern eggs, and 50 cents for new laid Manitobas. Canned stock or storage eggs are practically off the market and dealers are quoting only for fresh supplies.

### Potatoes

Domestic potatoes are rather scarce lately, as farmers cannot open their pits this zero weather. Consequently supplies from Manitoba producers have fallen off and local firms are bringing potatoes from Ontario and the United States. The best grade can be laid down here for 85 to 95 cents. Quotations to Manitoba farmers are 75 cents a bushel in sacks. Retail prices are around \$1.20 per bushel.

### Milk and Cream

No change in milk and cream. Milk supplies are very liberal and by March 1 a new scale of prices will go into effect, quoting sweet milk down to \$1.90 per hundred lbs.

### Dressed Poultry

Light shipments of dressed poultry keep coming into Winnipeg, but no change in prices since last week's advance, and no further change expected.

### Dressed Meats

Best beef is none too plentiful and is worth 12½ cents dressed. Pork is plentiful at 10-10½ cents. Dressed mutton is 13-13½, dressed veal 13 cents, and fresh lamb 13-15 cents.

### Hay

Timothy is up a dollar, to \$15. Wild hay is unchanged at \$10-\$11 for No. 1 Red Top, \$9 to \$10 for No. 1 Upland. Deliveries are keeping up well and the demand is good.

### Hides, Wool, Tallow

Hides—Cured hides, 11½ to 12 cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; frozen green hides, 10½ to 11 cents; western branded hides, 10½ to 11 cents; sheepskins and lambskins, 25 to 30 cents each. Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5½ cents lb.; No. 2, 4 to 4½ cents, delivered to the trade. Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10½ to 11½ cents per lb. for coarse; 11½ to 12½ cents for medium. Seneca Root—45 to 46 cents per pound.

## Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 17 to February 23 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	1CW	2CW	3CW	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Feb 17	90½	88½	86½	82½	74½	68½	65½	35	34	34	35	32½	44	41	..	..	131½	128½	...	...
18	90	88	86	82	74	68	65	36	34	34	35	32½	44	41	..	..	131½	128½	...	...
19	90	88	87	83	75	71	64	34½	33½	34	35	32½	44	41	..	..	132	129	...	...
20	90	88	87	83	75	71	64	34	33	34	35	32½	43	41	41	40	132	129	116	...
21	90	89	87	83	75	71	64	34	33	34	35	32½	44	42	41	40	133	130	117	...
22	90	89	87	83	75	71	64	35	33	34	35	32½	44	42	41	41	132	129	116	...

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	90½	89	85	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	23c	23c	29c
No. 2 Nor.	89	87	82	Best butcher steers and	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	No. 1 dairy	19c-20c	19c-20c	23c-24c
No. 3 Nor.	87	85	79	heifers	6.25-6.50	6.50-7.00	7.00-6.50	Good round lots	16c-17c	16c-17c	21c
No. 4	85	81	74	Fair to good butcher	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	75	74	69	steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	Candled	28c-30c	28c-30c	17c-18c
No. 6	71	68	64	Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.75	Strictly new laid	30c	30c-32c	24c
Feed	84	83	84	Medium cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	5.00-5.25	Potatoes			
				Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.75-5.25	5.00-5.00	In sacks, per bushel	75c	75c-85c	85c
Cash Oats				Best bulls	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.80-5.00	Dressed Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	35	34	33	Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	Chickens	16c	16c	17c
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	7.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	6.50-7.50	Fowl	14c	14c	15c
No. 3	44	43	47	Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-6.00	Ducks	16c	16c	17c
Cash Flax				Best milkers and spring-	85-90	85-90	90-95	Geese	16c	16c	17c
No. 1 N.W.	132	131	112	Com'n milkers and spring	85-94	84-85	84-85	Turkey	20c	20c	20c
Wheat Futures				Hogs				Milk and Cream			
May	94	92	89	Choice hogs	8.25-8.40	8.25-8.35	8.25	Sweet cream (per lb.	88c	88c	87c
July	95	94	89	Heavy hogs	8.25	8.25	8.00	buttermilk	29c	29c	28c
October	90	89	87	Stags	84.25	84.25	85.00	Cream for butter-mak-			
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs				ing purposes (per lb.			
May	37½	36	36	Choice lambs	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	buttermilk	29c	29c	28c
July	38	37	37	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22.10	22.10	22.09
Flax Futures								Hay (per ton)			
May	187	186	113					No. 1 Red Top	110-111	110-111	111-112
July	194	193	116					No. 1 Upland	99-100	99-100	99-100
								No. 1 Timothy	115	114	115-119



# From Grain to Grass Farming and How to Seed to Grass

By H. L. PATMORE

We have heard a great deal of the "Cost of Living," but the "Cost of Doing" has also been keenly realized by grain growers during the past few years—and the "Cost of Doing" has had, and will have, a great effect on the "Cost of Living."

The cost of money, the cost of labor, the cost of horses and machinery with their subsequent following of debt, interest and costs, have done more to show us the necessity of greater change in our methods of farming than years of free advice or the preaching of professional agriculturists could have done. It has shown us that the rapidly increasing cost of cultivating the land each year, with the uncertainty of whether the season will produce a paying crop, and the rapidly increasing cost of handling that crop, whether it is a profitable one or not, must eventually compel us to change our methods, with the result that each year a rapidly increasing acreage is being re-sown to grass, thereby reducing the cost of doing, because the grass land will not have to be plowed or cultivated each year, necessitating less labor and machinery.

At the same time the increased hay and pasturage will induce the raising of more horses and cattle, providing more permanent employment for labor, and gradually tending to a reduction of the cost of doing. This may perhaps reduce the need of so much machinery, but in doing so, it will stimulate production, and so reduce the cost of living.

But the increasing acreage of grass land does not mean that less grain will be grown, because the grass will rest and restore fertility to the soil, and, with a diminished area to cultivate, that cultivation can be done more thoroughly, and the land for grain can be kept in better shape, reducing the weeds and largely increasing the yield of grain, so that, at less cost, cleaner and heavier grain crops can be grown on a diminished acreage.

This change to grass farming is not a new feature. It is the same process which has been found necessary in the older agricultural provinces and states, and we have seen the result in their permanent prosperity and the increased value of their farm lands.

When seeding land to grass, it is a question with many farmers to know what grasses will be the best to use at the present time. Brome appears to be the most in demand. Brome is said to be a grass very easily grown from seed; it is good for hay crop, and also makes good pasturage, but if sown on a grain farm it is well to remember that it is a grass which requires a lot of working to get rid of properly, when the land is again required for grain, and makes a grain farm more costly to operate, because it spreads very freely and requires constant watching to prevent it spreading into the grain fields. A Brome sod needs disking over every year or two, to get the heaviest crops of hay.

Western Rye is, perhaps, the cheapest and easiest to grow of all the grasses. It can be sown very easily, either with or without a nurse crop. It catches and grows readily, and produces heavy crops of hay, but it requires to be cut very early in the season; if allowed to grow till the seed forms, the hay is liable to be woody and not so readily eaten by the cattle. We have found it makes much better hay when grown mixed with Red Top or Blue Grasses.

Timothy, especially, if sown with a little Alsike Clover mixed with it, is one of the best of all hay grasses; the seed is cheap, and grows well, but a great mistake is often made by sowing Timothy seed too deep with a grain crop thru the seed drill. We have always found Timothy to succeed best when sown broadcast on the surface, and lightly harrowed in. Timothy, however, for hay, should be plowed up again after the second or third crop, as

it becomes rootbound and makes poor growth if left too long.

These three grasses have, up to the present time been those best known and most in use, but there is now a general demand for a greater variety of hay and pasture grasses. This is right; we are beginning to recognize that we want more quality in our hay and pastures, and we want the pastures to be nutritious and available earlier in the spring and later in the fall. To obtain these we must begin to use mixed grasses. We want the heaviest yield of hay, but in it we want a mixture of tasty grasses, which will make horses and cattle eat it with more relish and less waste. We don't want the cattle roaming in the spring and fall. We want pastures in which grasses will be green early in the spring, and grasses which will be fresh and green late in the fall. We can have them. It is possible to grow pasturage which will make cows provide milk in October as plentifully as they do in June.

In the eighties, the writer spent several seasons in gathering and growing our native grasses, in connection with our Experimental Farms, and found that we have over seventy varieties of different grasses growing wild in the ravines and prairies of Western Canada, and many of them nutritious and good for cultivation, while many of these native grasses are varieties similar to those in general use in English and European agriculture, and, if we look up the agricultural textbooks of those countries, we will find that the origin of many of their best grasses is given as from North America. So that, in the past, English agriculture has procured their first seed of many of their best grasses from the climate of North America, and only in 1913 we shipped a ton of our native Western Rye Grass to England, to be tested there by Messrs. Suttons. The Brome Grass, which was introduced here by the Experimental Farms, was brought from the continent of Europe, and is still known as Austrian Brome Grass, but Brome can be found growing native in many places in Northern Saskatchewan.

The Crested Dogtail, Meadow Fox-tail, Oat Grass and Fescues can also be found growing native among the valleys and hills of the big Saskatchewan rivers, and these nutritious grasses will make those Northern districts the richest of cattle pastures. We, ourselves, have been cultivating the hardiest and best of these grasses for many years, and have found that amongst them are many that by judicious mixing in our hay meadows will improve the quality

and yield of our hay crops, and in our pastures a mixture of early and late varieties will produce green pasture when wanted in early spring, and late nutritious grasses when most needed late in the fall. We have found that, for early pasture, Western Rye Grass, *Agrostis Stolonifera*, Red Top, *Alopecurus* or Meadow Foxtail, Cocksfoot and Hard Fescue are suitable. For late pasture, Crested Dogtail, Blue Grasses, Cocksfoot and Sheep Fescue. Brome, Cocksfoot and Blue Grasses make good pasture at all seasons.

For early hay crop or pasturage a mixture of 75 per cent. Western Rye and 25 per cent. of the other early varieties mentioned should produce a hay crop which would be relished by stock far better than the Rye Grass alone, and would furnish pasturage in a variety of soil, and in either wet or dry season.

If late pasturage is wanted, mix in the late varieties in place of the early ones.

On dry, hilly places, Crested Dogtail, Canadian Blue Grass, Hard Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Western Rye or Brome will all do well.

For low, damp places and rich soils, the Festuca Elatior, Cocksfoot, Tall Oat Grass, the Peas, and White Clover all do well.

Sown in summer, for late fall feed, on fallow land, or for plowing under as manure crop, we have found perennial or annual Rye grasses and Crimson Clover to produce a quick, heavy growth, remaining green and affording abundant pasturage until early November.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 32

cost of construction of the N. T. R. The commissioners seem to have pretty well established that there was considerable extravagance practised in connection with the construction of the road. They place the amount wasted at \$40,000,000. Part of this, however, is due to the claim that the country would have been just as well served had the line not been planned according to such a high standard as to grades, curves, bridges, etc.

The commissioners have been able to show that the contractors made large profits, but on the other hand it will be pointed out that this has been the rule in connection with all railway construction in Canada, more particularly when the lines have been heavily subsidized by the government. The worst instance quoted was one in which the contractor, M. P. Davis, let his whole contract to sub-contractors, and, without doing any work, got away with a profit of \$740,000.

## C.N.R. Lays Siege to Public Treasury—Bennett Threatens Insurgency

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)  
Ottawa, Feb. 20.—This has been the most stirring week since the session

opened, both within and without the four walls of the House of Commons. The stir without has been due largely to the demands of the Canadian Northern Railway for a loan from the government having assumed a more or less concrete form. They are concrete insofar that Sir William Mackenzie, accompanied by some of his satellites, arrived in the capital early in the week with the avowed purpose of laying siege to the public treasury. The concerted attack of Sir William and his forces caused more than a little fluttering in the Parliamentary dovecots, but more particularly in the breasts of the responsible ministers of the crown. The members of the government fully realize how difficult it is for them to resist the demands of the big interests upon whose support they will have to depend in the future if the requests of the people are to be ignored. They also realize that the number of members of the House who will not submit quietly to another Mackenzie-Mann raid is much larger than when the coup of last session was pulled off. These members have had their ears to the ground and have heard some ominous rumblings. Many of them do not propose to butt their own heads into a solid stone wall of electoral disapproval even to suit the government. The Liberals, too, fully realize that it will be political suicide if they do not put up a more determined and real opposition to any proposal to give the Canadian Northern more assistance than they did last year.

On the government side of the House the insurgency promises to be quite pronounced. R. B. Bennett, member for Calgary, appears to be the leader, with W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, as his chief lieutenant. It is said that Mr. Bennett has openly stated that if a loan is proposed he will move an amendment and that the member for Kingston will second it. It is also reported that Nickle proposes to resign his seat and test the feeling of his constituents in regard to any such proposal should it be brought in.

## A Friend in Col. Sam

Sir William Mackenzie had a conference with Premier Borden lasting thru Wednesday evening, while "Billy" Moore, one of the most astute of the Mackenzie and Mann lobbyists, was at work with other members. "Billy" is classed politically as a Liberal and he naturally used his persuasive powers mostly upon the members of the opposition, altho he also had a conference with Hon. Sam Hughes, who for many years has been looked upon as a good friend of the Canadian Northern. The pot, however, has just commenced to boil, and the real developments are not likely to come for a fortnight, when Hon. W. T. White is expected to be back in his place in the House.

A feature of the week has been the second reading of the Redistribution Bill and the naming of a committee to delimit the boundaries of the constituencies which will elect representatives to the next Parliament. The committee is as follows: For the government—Hon. Robt. Rogers, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. J. D. Reid, R. B. Bennett (Calgary), and E. N. Rhodes (Cumberland). For the opposition—E. M. Macdonald (Pictou), Dr. Beland (Beauce), Fred Pardee (Lambton), and W. Buchanan (Medicine Hat).

## Expensive Luxuries

Some accurate and interesting information as to what the show side of our present military propaganda is costing the country was given this week in the answers to a series of questions addressed to Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia. Col. Hughes told the House that the special train provided for the trip of inspection of General Ian Hamilton across the country last summer cost the people \$10,000. The total cost of the trip, including the staff and retinue of servants, was \$20,740. The trip of the minister and staff of officers to the military manoeuvres abroad was also a costly affair for the country. Reply to a question by Mr. Froulx, the minister confessed that seven automobiles had been engaged in England for the use of the party. These were shipped to Boulogne. They carried the minister and his officers all over northern and northeastern France, where manoeuvres were being carried on, and thru Switzerland, and also in England to the manoeuvres. The cost of these automobiles amounted to \$6,904. The minister added the additional information that while no automobiles had been bought by the department during the year 1913, it had cost \$8,644 for repairs and upkeep of those purchased previously.



A FLOCK OF AYLESBURY DUCKS

This picture, sent to us by an English reader, shows a flock of Aylesbury ducks in their native haunts. Every village in the district where the breed originated has its flocks, which find most of their feed upon the commons and village ponds. The ducks, from generations of habit, go from their homes to the ponds each day of their own accord, and it is a most interesting sight to see the flocks calling for each other on the way to the ponds in the morning. Those living farthest from the pond always start out first and when they reach the home of the next flock they "quack-quack" until they are joined by their friends and then waddle on to call for the rest of the company. Similarly at night the ducks see each other home, going considerably out of their way when necessary. The Vale of Aylesbury, where the Aylesbury duck originated, is some 40 miles from London, which is the chief market of the duck raisers.

**DRY LAND FARMING**

Dry-land farming is a name given to tilling the land in sections of the country where the annual rainfall is scant. The principles involve intensive cultivation and proper management with a view of storing water in the deeper subsoils and subsequently preventing needless waste by evaporation.

The principles, however, applied to dry-land farming are applicable to any section of Western Canada, and when all farmers adopt the same thorough method of tillage that the dry-land farmers are obliged to, if they are at all successful, the increase in production will be far greater than the increase in our population. What is termed dry land will not tolerate careless work or neglect. All operations from the seed-bed to the harvest are interdependent, and the harvest will correspond to the weakest step in the several operations.

**Soil Culture**

An improperly made seed-bed is like a shifting sand foundation for a house. The seed-bed is the foundation for the crop. It must be so made that it will readily receive and absorb rainfalls, be they light or heavy. Primarily it must be deep and mellow. A deep, mellow seed-bed acts as a temporary reservoir to receive and hold water until it percolates into the deeper subsoils. If it is shallow, a rainfall of two or three inches during one shower will not be absorbed, but as soon as the hard-pan is reached the surplus will run away.

A deep seed-bed insures a rapid and strong development of young roots with strength to penetrate deep. A shallow seed-bed means delicate roots which seek the course of least resistance in the loose surface soils. That statement can be verified by any farmer who will take the trouble to make a careful investigation. A deep seed-bed means good ventilation and an abundance of room for plant food. It must be remembered that plant roots first seek water, and they will go to it if they have strength, hence the farmer should exert every effort to encourage their early development.

**Capillary Attraction**

Capillary attraction is nature's process of moving water from the deeper subsoils to the surface. Stored water passes upward from soil particle to soil particle, forming a film around each atom of soil until it is consumed by growing plants, or passes into the air by evaporation. Water will rise from a few inches to several feet, depending upon the character of the soil. Deep-rooting plants, such as lucernes, will secure moisture from a depth of twelve to eighteen feet. The rapidity of the movement of capillary water depends upon the compact, uniform proximity of the soil particles to each other.

Conserving water is just as essential as storing it. We know the amount of water required to make the crop. We know that it can be stored in the subsoils nearly as well as in a cistern, provided it is not carried off with an underflow or the subsoil is not a deep sand or gravel, and we know that unless proper means are used, water will escape by evaporation to the extent of one or more inches during a hot, windy day. An acre inch of water weighs 112 tons, or one-fourth of the amount required to make an acre of good wheat; hence, negligence for two or three days may cost the farmer a year of toil.

The amount of evaporation depends upon the type and character of the soil.

**Plowing**

"Why we plow," "When to plow," "How to plow," and "The kind of plow to use," are questions which deserve more than passing notice. Beyond question, haphazard plowing is responsible for more poor crops than any other operation in farming. Hence, we feel that the subject should receive very careful consideration.

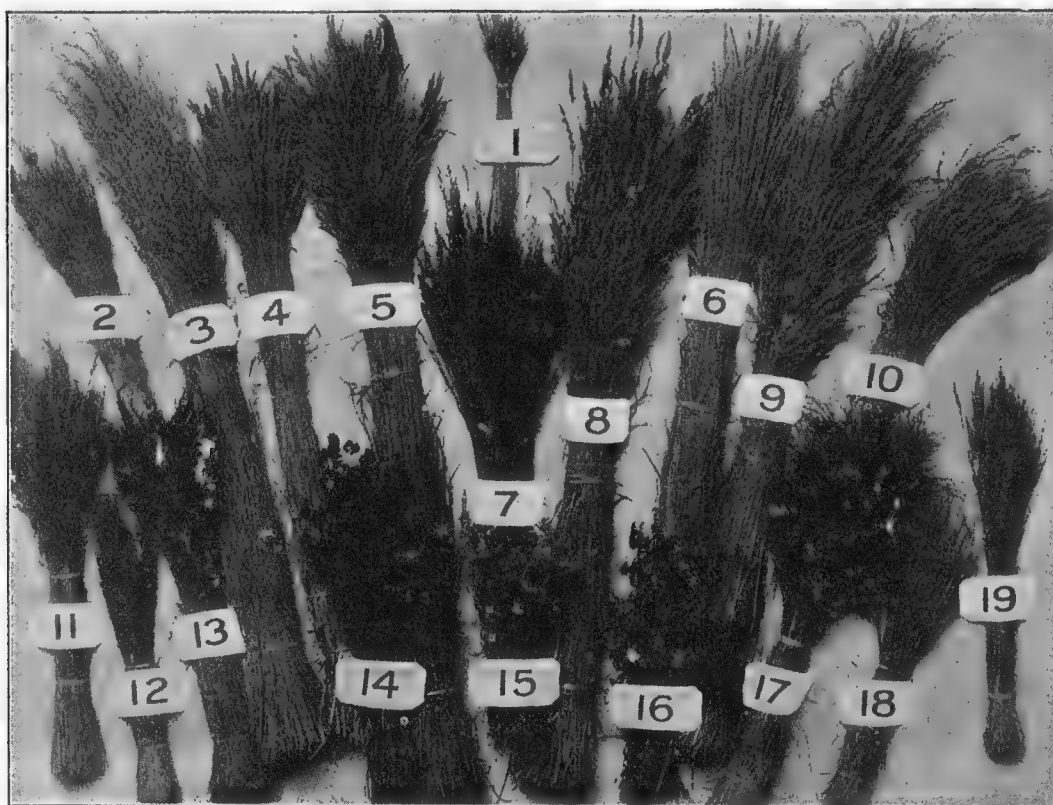
Primarily, we plow for the purpose of making a seed-bed and turning under trash. Plowing should also thoroughly pulverize and aerate the soil. We pulverize in order to make available plant food which envelopes each soil particle. We aerate it in order that the soil may be thoroughly oxidized, a condition necessary to the healthy maintenance of soil bacteria. We plow for the purpose of increasing the ability of soil to absorb moisture.

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2—Festuca rubra (Red Fescue)		9—Festuca elatior (Tall Fescue)	23.00	16—Trifolium Hybridum (Alsike Clover)	29.00
3—Avena elatior (Tall Oat Grass)	\$24.00	10—Festuca pratensis (Meadow Fescue)	24.00	17—Poa pratensis (Kentucky Blue Grass)	20.00
4—Phleum pratense (Timothy)	9.00	11—Poa serotina (Late Meadow Grass)		18—Lolium perenne (English Perennial Rye Grass)	10.00
5—Bromus inermis (Brome Grass)	14.00	12—Festuca ovina (Sheep's Fescue)	28.00	19—Festuca duriuscula (Hard Fescue)	24.00
6—Agropyrum tenerum (Western Rye Grass)	12.00	13—Poa compressa (Canadian Blue Grass)	14.00		
7—Agrostis vulgaris (Red Top Grass)	26.00	14—Trifolium pratense (Red Clover)	25.00		

Alfalfa .....\$20.00 to \$24.00 per 100      Fodder Corn, North West Dent ...\$4.00 per 100

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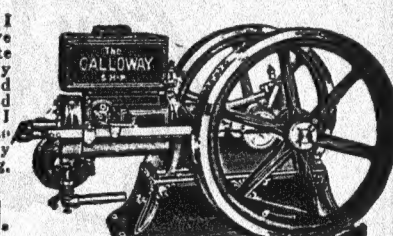
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## Winter Fair Building at Regina

In which a great Live Stock Show will be held March 10 to 13, 1914

What is undoubtedly one of the finest live stock show buildings in the Dominion of Canada has just been completed at Regina and will be used for the first time at the tenth annual Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair to be held in Regina, March 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1914. The building, which is 320 feet long by 200 feet in width, is of brick and steel construction, and from the exterior presents a most imposing and palatial appearance. The low towers capping the spacious entrance to the arena are most artistic in design and add materially to the attractiveness of the Fair Building. Some idea of the spaciousness of the edifice may be gained from a description of the interior arrangement.

There is stabling accommodation for 164 horses, 75 beef cattle and 150 sheep and swine. The horses will be stabled at either side of the building, while the beef cattle, sheep and swine, are to have quarters at the rear of the judging arena. In the centre of the building is the immense judging amphitheatre, 220 feet long by 85 feet wide. It is the size usually used by the big horse shows all over the continent and will be sufficiently large to enable the judging of several classes in the ring at the same time. Surrounding the ring is a promenade and rising above the stabling is seating for fully 5,500 people.

The entire front, from which entrance is gained into the judging arena, is occupied with the offices, lecture rooms, dining room, cloak rooms and a spacious corridor. On the first floor, to the right of the main entrance, is situated the dining room, while, at the opposite end of the hall, the manager has his offices. On the second floor, directly above these rooms, are located two commodious and well equipped lecture rooms, each with a seating capacity of 400 persons.

A feature commented upon by visitors to the building is the system of lighting in vogue thruout the entire edifice.

steam heating plant has been installed at a cost of about \$20,000.

The Winter Fair Building, serving the purpose of stables, amphitheatre, lecture halls and offices, is one of the most complete structures of its kind on the continent and is built to meet the needs of this most popular educational show, the Winter Fair. The building complete was erected at a cost of over \$130,000. It is situated at the north-west corner of the Regina Exhibition Grounds and is connected with the city by an adequate street car service. Street cars run from the centre of the city right to the main doors of the Fair Building.

### CANADIAN COUNCIL ANNUAL

On Saturday afternoon, February 14, a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Moose Jaw, at which the following were present:—

Manitoba—R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie.

Saskatchewan—J. A. Maharg, F. W. Green, A. G. Hawkes, J. F. Reid, Thos. Sales and J. B. Musselman.

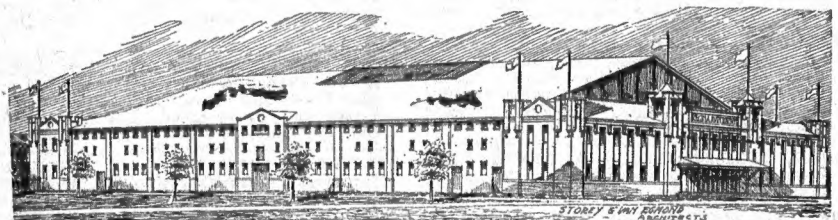
Alberta—W. J. Tregillus and E. J. Fream.

Hon. Members—T. A. Cramer and G. F. Chipman.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: J. A. Maharg, president; W. J. Tregillus, first vice-president; W. C. Good, master of Dominion Grange of Ontario, second vice-president; R. McKenzie, secretary.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a pamphlet setting forth the work of the organized farmers, and the reason why the legislative reforms asked for were needed. The aim is to have this pamphlet widely circulated among the local associations in all three provinces.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with Premier Borden and ask the intention of the government in the matter of introducing co operative legislation at the present session of parliament.



NEW WINTER FAIR BUILDING AT REGINA

Special attention has been paid to this feature in the judging arena, which is not only served by numerous windows in the sides of the building, but both gable ends are composed largely of glass. In addition, an immense skylight 90 feet long and 30 feet wide has been constructed in the roof, which throws light to the centre of the building. This provides ample light in the amphitheatre, while the remainder of the building is well lighted thruout by three tiers of windows on each side.

By night the Winter Fair Building will be beautifully illuminated by over 1,000 electric lights, which sparkle and dazzle from every corner.

Arrangements have been made for lectures and discussions on subjects of practical interest to farmers particularly interested in live stock. These lectures will be given during the course of the Winter Fair and all judging will be discontinued while the lectures are in progress. One of the halls will be given over entirely to meetings at which addresses of particular interest to live stock men will be given, while in the other hall, a course of lectures and demonstrations in Domestic Science will be given by experts in that line. The Domestic Science course will be made of particular interest to farmers' wives and daughters.

The best feature of the Regina Winter Fair Building is that it is so constructed that it is possible to have everything under one roof. All the exhibits will be placed on exhibition within the four walls of the main building. The stabling, the judging ring, the promenade, the lecture halls, the dining room and the offices are all conveniently situated and easy of access.

To insure the utmost comfort in spite of the coldest weather, an adequate

It was also decided to communicate with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and ask for a reply to letters written last fall in regard to a meeting between the manufacturers and the grain growers. It was suggested that the proposed meeting be held in Winnipeg, and that six weeks' notice of same should be given to both parties.

### WEYBURN WILL HAVE MARKET

Weyburn, Sask., Feb. 19.—The city council and board of trade are co-operating with a view to the establishment of a weekly produce market in Weyburn, and it is anticipated that within the next few weeks arrangements will be completed whereby the producer will be enabled to sell direct to the consumer. The question of closer relationship with the farmer has been given considerable attention of late, and an organization, known as the "Pioneer" Club, has been formed, whose object will be to promote the interests of the grain grower. The club is composed almost entirely of residents of the city who will keep a close record of all legislation that may affect the farming community.

### ANOTHER DEATH AS RESULT OF HAMIOTA FIRE

Hamiota, Man., Feb. 16.—Samuel Kirk, one of the victims of the disastrous fire here on February 6, which destroyed his farm home and in which his youngest daughter, Iola, perished, passed away at 11 p.m. Saturday evening, as a result of his severe burns and nervous shocks.

We shall probably come one day to look back upon this age, with its clumsy industrial arrangements, as no better than an age of barbarism.—Rev. T. Guy.



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